The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 941—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853. [Price 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS will be happy at all times to give advice as to the best for investments, and calls particular attention to the present depressed state of this stock from temporary causes. The following are particularly noticable as *bona fide* concerns, much reduced in the nominal value, and all safe to purchase at present prices:—

Clive	Quintrell Downs	Cwm Darren	Trebell Consols
Perran Silver-lead	Combmartin Consols	Wheal Golden	Great Baddern
Cubert	Wheal Wrey	South Towey	Devon Kapunda

Other progressive mines most in demand are as follows:—

Eaglebrook	Butterdon	East Russell	Poltimore
North Wh. Trelawny	Wheal Sydney	Clew Bay	Wheal Robert
Wheal Venton	West Basset	Lackamore Copper	Wheal Guskus
Trewartha	Altarnun Consols		

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, Sept. 2, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. H. B. RYE having RETURNED from his PERIODICAL INSPECTION of those CORNISH MINES which hold a leading position in the market, as well as of very many of what are called progressive and speculative, will FEEL MUCH PLEASURE in giving his DISINTERESTED OPINION of their PRESENT and FUTURE PROSPECTS. Mr. RYE being PRACTICALLY ACQUAINTED with the SCIENCE OF MINING in all its branches, is rendered especially COMPETENT to JUDGE of the capabilities of the mines, and the manner in which they are or should be worked, so as to prove LASTINGLY BENEFICIAL, or otherwise, to adventurers. Mr. RYE has observed that some of the mines present a very FLATTERING APPEARANCE, and most deservedly stand PROMINENT in the MARKET, and are rendered well worthy of the ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS from their BONA FIDE CHARACTER; yet others that are also quoted at high prices have very little to recommend them, and he feels assured that no great length of time will elapse ere they MUST FALL VERY CONSIDERABLY in value.

To those who have availed themselves of his advice (as proffered in the *Mining Journal*), Mr. RYE need urge no FURTHER CAUTION, for they have derived benefit therefrom; but to those who are ABOUT to TRY MINING INVESTMENTS he would earnestly recommend their observing CONSIDERABLE PRUDENCE, and not be induced, without making some enquiry, to EMBARK in those mines that may be truly called speculative, since the BENEFIT likely to arise thereform will, in most cases, only TEND to the PROMOTERS or PROJECTORS; for as surely as the speculator or investor will listen to the counsel of these interested parties, nothing but ULTIMATE LOSS AND DISGUST will attend his movements. Upon application, CORRECT LIST OF PRICES of mining stock can be obtained.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, Sept. 2, 1853.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.—Messrs. POWELL AND COOKE respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public to the present FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY to PURCHASE SHARES in many first-rate PROGRESSIVE MINES, the prospects of which, and the present prices of the shares, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest, provided they make a judicious selection. The following may be considered well worthy especial attention:—Yeoland Consols, Wheal Sydney, Boringdon Consols, East Russell, Wheal Russell, Wheal Arthur, Clive, Eaglebrook, Trewentha, Wheal Wrey, Tavy Consols, Thomas's United, Balnoon Consols, and West Wheal Jane. Many of the above mines are now making profitable returns, and may soon be expected to appear in the Dividend List. Further information, with prices of shares, may be obtained on application, or by post. Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE:—Poltimore, Mary Ann, Alfred Consols, West Providence, Trehane, Wheal Arthur, Linares, Irish Consols, Marke Valley, Wheal Golden, Bicton Consols.

WANTED:—South Devon Consols, Trewentha, Devon Great Consols, Condurrow, Dolcoath, West Bassett.—List of prices may be obtained on application.

2, Winchester-buildings, London.

MR. JOHN S. LANE, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he is in a position to OFFER SHARES at the following LOW PRICES:—

Alfred Consols, £20¾.
Augusta Consols, 9s.
Broomfield Consols, 17s. 6d.
Black Craig, £4.
Boringdon Consols, £1¾.
Bicton Consols, 17s. 6d.
Britannia, 13s.
Balnoon, £5¼.
Bedford United, £7.
Bryntail, £3¾.
Clive, £3¼.
Castle Dinas, 11s.
Caradon Wood, 16s.
Combmartin Consols, 7s. 9d.
Cefn Gwyn, 8s. 9d.
Cwm Darren, 9s. 6d.
Cubert, £1¾.
Cook's Kitchen, £1¾.
Churchstoke, 15s. 6d.
Crookhaven, £13.
Devon Kapunda, £1¾.
Devon & Court., £1 5s.
East Seton & Maude, £4.
East Bosorn, 3s.
Eaglebrook, £120.
East Alfred Consols, 8s. 6d.
Fat-work & Virtue, 17s. 6d.
Gorn Lead, 15s. 6d.
Golden Mile, 3s.
Great Crinnis, £1¼.
Great Wheal Hugo, 7s. 6d.
Hamerdon Consols, 14s.
Langford & Baring, 7s.
Leland, £20.
Lydford Consols, 3s. 6d.
Loveden United, 13s. 6d.
Leeds Town, £1.
Merilyn, £4.
Molland, 10s.
Mostyn, 11s.
Monarch, 7s.
North Damsel, £1.
North Tamar, 8s. 6d.
North Vale of Towy, 15s. 6d.
North Downs, £3¾.
North Wh. Trelawny, £6¼.
Poltimore, £1 3s. 6d.
Perran Wh. Jane, 16s.
Perran Silver-Lead, 11s.
Prignant, 18s. 6d.
Peninsular Mining Co., 6s. 6d.
Perran Wheal Alfred, 25s.
Prince Albert Cons., £1¾.
Rhoswydol, £6.
Rorrington Consols, 10s. 6d.
South Crenver, £5.
S. Devon Great Con., 16s. 6d.
South Wh. Yeoland, 10s. 6d.
St. Austell Consols, £1¼.
South Towey, 9s.
Sourton Consols, 9s.
South Russell, 6s.
Sydney Godolphin, £4¼.
Sinke Climsland Consols West, 3s.
Trebell, 7s. 6d.
Tassan Lead, 6s.
Tavy Consols, £2½.
Trehane, £12¼.
Tremollett Down, 5s.
Tryphena, £1¾.
Trescilyan Consols, 16s.
Trannack & Bosence, £7¼.
Tamar Consols, £2¾.
Trewentha, £2¾.
Victoria, 9s.
Wheal Golden, £2¾.
West Wh. Edward, 10s.
Wheal Norris, 6s. 6d.
Wheal Eckley, 11s. 9d.
Wheal Mary Ann, £43¼.
Wheal James, 23s.
West Carpenter, 10s.
Wheal Zion, £3¼.
Wheal Sarah, 3s.
Worthing, 6s. 6d.
West Phœnix, £13¼.
West Providence, £45.
Wheal Prookter, 14s.
Wheal Robert, 7s.
Wheal Katharine, £1¼.
West Alfred Consols, £15
West Holmbush, 5s.
Wheal Wrey, £2.
Wheal Gill, £3¼.
Weston, £1¾.
Whitford, 9s.
Wheal Samson, £2¼.
Wheal Kitty, £5¼.
Wheal Lemon, £4¼.
Wheal Surprise, 8s.
Yeoland Consols, £5.

P.S. Parties in the country wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require, otherwise no notice can be taken of their application. Any instructions to buy or sell shall be punctually attended to.

J. S. LANE is a BUYER of Poltimore, Sheba Great Consols, Butterdon, Mary Ann, Tamar Maria, Ludcott, Guskus, Trewentha, Wheal Wrey, Great Hewas, Great Bryn, Hennock, &c.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the following LIST of MINING SHARES which he has for SALE, the present period being a favourable one for investment, the shares of many most eligible mines being temporarily depressed through political causes:—

Alfred, Great, £37½.
Alfred Consols West, £14.
Alfred West Wheal, £2½.
Alten (Norway), £6¾.
Balnoon Consols, £3¾.
Bell and Lanarth, £14.
Birch Tor, £1¼.
Bronfloyd, £1.
Clewer, £16¾.
Culler, East, £6¼.
Culler, North, £6¼.
Butterdon, £5.
Good Mawr, £8.
Bowance Wood, 8s.
English & Wentworth, £6¼.
Crow Hill (Ireland), £1.
Cubert, £1 3s.
Caradon East, £2¾.
Crookhaven, £14¼.
Cwm Darren, 16s.
Cranyorth, £1¾.
Carpenter (Gwinear), £6¼
Cook's Kitchen, £1¾.
Cathedral, £2 1s. 3d.
Castle Dinas, 10s.
Callington, £2¼.
Chiverton, £7¼.
Cupid, Wheal, £8 1s. 3d.
Darlington, West, £6¼.
Dev. & Corn W. United, £20¼
Damsel, North, 17s. 6d.
East Reeth, £1.
Ennis, Wheal, St. Erme, £5.
East Tamar, £1¼.
East Frongoch, £7.
East Halamanning, £1¼.
Fort., Wh. (S. Taw.), 5s. 6d.
Garrey, £1.
Gorn Lead, 14s. 6d.
Havon & Henfiweh, £1.
Kilbricken, £1¾.
Kitty (Leland), £9.
Lewis, Wheal, £12.
Lilly, Wheal, £1¼.
Mendip Hills, £5.
Norris, Wheal, 6s.
Nanteos and Penrhiw, £2.
Neptune, £3.
Orsedd, £2¼.
Pen-y-Gelli, £14¼.
South Towey, 8s.
Sidney Godolphin, £3¼.
St. Teath United, £2.
Stray Park, £12.
Speedwell, £7.
Sourton Consols, 6s. 6d.
Stray Park West, £5.
Trebarvah, £6½.
Tresillyan, 11s.
Trelawny, £48½.
Trefusis, £17.
Tryphena, £2½.
Tavy Consols, £2¼.
Towey, Vale of, £1.
Uny, Wheal, £7½.
Wellington, £6¼.
Wheal Zion, £3¾.
Wood Mine, 7s. 6d.
West Wheal Edward, 9s.

Any instructions forwarded to J. R. Pike, for the disposal of shares, it is particularly requested they will state the number and time allowed, and that all such information be forwarded on or before Friday morning.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, City, September 2, 1853.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Great Devon Consols	Mary Anne	Carn Brea	Wheal Trehane
South Tamar	South Basset	Treviskey	Cobre
Bedford United	North Pool	West Caradon	Alten
Trelawny	Wheal Seton	South Caradon	St. John del Rey

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Tamar	Treleigh	Wheal Norris	Halamanning & Croft
East Russell	North Basset	North Damsel	Gothal
Stray Park	West Basset	Tincroft	Wheal Uny
North Downs	Hingston Down	Wheal Harriett	Copiapo
East Buller	Trefusis	Wheal Cupid	

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.—CAPITALISTS who SEEK INVESTMENTS free from risk should act only on the soundest information. Government funds, railway shares, gold mining and land companies, and English copper, tin, and lead mines, are the popular investments of the day. Many of these securities are as extravagantly above as others are unreasonably below their *bona fide* value, and some are intrinsically worthless.

Independently of their relative value, there are circumstances, unconnected with foreign politics, which must necessarily affect the values of public securities to a very important extent during the next few months. Corn has risen; colonial produce is higher; labour has advanced; exports have increased £1,187,558 on the month, and £7,313,528 in the five months of the year; the increased quantity of corn imported in the five months of the year is 1,410,770 quarters; the bullion and coin in the bank is less by £3,377,394; the reserve in the till of the bank is less by £3,666,399; the bills under discount are greater by £2,949,994; and the amount to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (notwithstanding his increased liabilities for next year) is less by £2,064,866, compared with the corresponding periods of 1852.

Consols will fluctuate. Railway traffics are good, but the debenture interest and expenditure will suffer. The majority of the gold mining and Jamaica copper companies, which at the onset we predicted would be failures, are now scarcely one-third the price they were, and must yet materially decline. English mines, which pay their debts and divide their profits (seldom less than 20 per cent.) every two or three months, and mines progressing under respectable and able management are unquestionably the most profitable securities.

To select such investments as are the most eligible and free from risk, certain data are requisite, to which few have access, which undivided attention alone can furnish, and which those only of considerable practical experience can correctly estimate.

Every information afforded to capitalists desirous of investing capital or exchanging their securities; and sales and purchases effected upon the best possible terms.

JAMES STEVENS TRIPP & Co., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. Established 1839.

JAMES STEVENS TRIPP AND CO. are always in a POSITION to DEAL in the following SHARES at the current prices of the day:—

Alfred Consols	Perran Silver-lead	Treloggan	Wheal Peru
Cubert	Quintrell Downs	United Mines	Wheal Trelawny
Clive	South Caradon	West Caradon	Wheal Tremayne
Devon Great Consols	Trehane	West Providence	

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	East Wheal Rose	Penilyne Court	West Alfred Consols
Alfred Consols	East Wheal Russell	Penzance Consols	West Basset
Anglo-Californian	Esgair Llee	Perran St. George	West Caradon
Ass and Craigiog	Exmoor Eliza	Phœnix Great Cons.	West Damsel
Balnoon | Beacon	Four Dargue (Cum.)	Poltimore	West Darlington
Bedford United	Garreg	Port Phil. & Col. Gold	West Ding Dong
Bell and Lanarth	Gawton United	Prince Albert	West Stray Park
Bicton Consols	Golden Mile Lead	Raleigh | Rix Hill	W. Phœnix (free sh.)
Black Craig	Gonamena	Red Dragon	West Providence
Bodmin Consols	Grambl. & St. Aubyn	Rix Hill	West Russell
Boringdon Consols	Great Beam	Round Hill (Salop)	West Seton
Boscaswell Downs	Great Bryn Consols	Sidney Godolphin	West Sharp Tor
Boscean	Great Crinnis	Silver Valley	West Treasury
Botallack	Gt. Nugget Vein Co.	Sourton Consols	West Trethellin
Bottle Hill	Great Phœnix Cons.	South Caradon	West Wheal Alfred
Brewer	Great Sheba Consols	South Carn Brea	West Wheal Frances
Britannia Gold & Cop.	Great Work	South Condurrow	West Wheal Robins
Bronfloyd	Great Wheal Alfred	South Frances	West Wheal Russell
Burra Burra (Austr.)	Great Wh. Baddern	South of Scotland	West Wh. Treasury
Callington	Great Wheal Fortune	South Tamar	Weston
Calstock Consols	Great Wheal Vor	South Tolgus	Wheal Augusta
Caradon Wood	Gwallon	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Brewer
Carn Brea	Halamanning	South Wheal Basset	Wheal Buller
Carsons Creek	Herodsfoot	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Catherine
Carvannall	Irish Con. Mining Co.	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Carpenter
Castle Dinas	Kennegay	Spearne Consols	Wheal Comford
Cathedral	Kilbricken	St. Aubyn & Grylls	Wheal Clifford
Clive | Colonial	Leeds and St. Aubyn	St. Day United	Wheal Gills
Combmartin Consols	Leeds Town Consols	St. Ive's Consols	Wheal Golden
Comford	Leland Consols	Stoke Climsland Con.	Wh. Ellen (Breage)
Condurrow	Levant | Linares	Stray Park	Wh. Enys (Wendron)
Coniston United	Lewis	Swanpool	Wheal Fanny
Cook's Kitchen	Little Duke	Tamar Consols	Wheal Fatwork
Copper Hill	Marke Valley	Tavy Consols	Wh. Fort. (Breage)
Craddock Moor	Mary Ann	Tees Side	Wheal James
Crane and Bejawsa	Mendip Hills	Terthevy	Wheal Jane
Crow Hill | Cubert	Merilyn | Michell	Thomas's United	Wheal Kitty
Cwm Darren	Mill Pool	Tincroft	Wheal Lemon
Cwm Erfin	Molland	Trebarvah	Wheal Lovel
Dalrhiew | Darren	Mostyn	Trebell Consols	Wheal Plenty
Devon Burra Burra	Nansegollan	Trefusis | Trehane	Wheal Prockter
Devon Cons. North	Nantlle Vale (slate)	Trelawny	Wheal Russell
Devon Great Consols	Nant-y-Car	Treloweth	Wheal Reeth
Devon Kapunda	Neptune	Trelusbeck	Wheal Robin
Devon United	North Basset	Tresavean	Wheal Samson
Dolcoath	North Buller	Trethellan	Wheal Seton
Duke of Cornwall	North Caradon	Trevena	Wheal Squire
Dyfngwin	North Cornwall	Trevelyan	Wheal Surprise
East Alfred Consols	North Damsel	Treviskey & Barrier	Wheal Tehidy
East Basset	North Frances	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Trebarvah
East Black Craig	North Levant	Tyn-y-Worglod (sl.)	Wheal Trefusis
East Wheal Crofty	North Pool	Tywardreath	Wheal Trelawny
East Darren	North Roskear	Tywarnhayle	Wheal Tremayne
East Halamanning	North Wheal Robert	Ulpha United	Wheal Tryphena
East Margaret	North Wh. Trelawny	Union Tin	Wheal Seton
East Pool	Nouveau Monde	Unity Consols	Wheal Uny
East Russell	Okel Tor | Orsedd	United Mines (Tav.)	Wheal Wrey
East Seton & Maude	Par Consols	United Mines (Gwe.)	Wheal Zion
East Tamar	Pembr. & E. Crinnis	Venton	Whitford
East Wheal Buller	Pendarv. & St. Aubyn	Wellington	Wood Mine
East Wheal Reeth	Penhale Consols	West Abraham	Wrysgan (slate)

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PURCHASING in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the latter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS is at all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Sept. 2, 1853.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their profits every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every prospect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway, and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery, &c., for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working, which, at present prices, cannot fail to remunerate all who invest; a careful selection of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales.

T. FULLER and Co. will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally or by letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

TO THE MINING PUBLIC.—GEORGE BUDGE begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken OFFICES at 5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, where he will be glad to receive their orders for the buying and selling of all description of mining property, at the closest prices of the day.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURERS.—FOR SALE, SHARES in the following MINES:—Botallack, Boscean, Chiverton, Boringdon Consols, Ardennes, Treleigh Consols, Devon Kapunda, Peru, Pendeen, Treworlis, Tryphena, Wheal Harriett, Bodmin United, Perran United, Trescilyan, Par Consols, Leeds Town, St. Aubin and Grylls, West United Hills, Clive United, West Alfred Consols, Poltimore, Keswick, Cubert, North Wheal Unity, Carvannall, Carpenter (South Sydenham), Great Wheal Baddern, Nanteos and Penrhiw, East Merland, Wheal Messenger, Wheal Guskus, Tavy Consols, Perran Silver-lead, Wheal Sarah, La Min, and North Fowey, with several others.—Application, or letters, to be addressed to JOHN BEALL, 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.*

WEIGH-BRIDGES FOR CARTS, AND FOR ROAD OR RAILWAY WAGGONS.

PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES, with or without loose weights.

SCALES FOR USE ON COUNTERS, elegant, durable, and accurate.

HENRY POOLEY AND SON, ALBION FOUNDRY, LIVERPOOL; AND 89, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	[WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

IBBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phœnix Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES LAWRIE AND CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTS, SPIKES, and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds of IRON CASTINGS. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES.

NOTICE.—TREBURGETT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING any of the SHARES in this company numbered from 501 to 982, and from 1001 to 1518, inclusive, the same having been FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED, consequently will not be recognised by the company.

JOHN HUNTER, Sec.

30, Bucklersbury.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the PREFERENCE SHARES of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th of September next, both days inclusive. By order of the Court of Assistants,

10, Broad-street-mews, August 17, 1853. CHARLES FREWER, Sec.

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City.

MR. HENRY NICHOLSON, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE SHARES, FENCHURCH STREET CHAMBERS, No. 159, FENCHURCH STREET, has for SALE SHARES in several MINES, yielding from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum; also, SHARES in mines likely speedily to pay dividends, affording an opportunity, for a small outlay, of realising large profits.

MESSRS. PENTON AND CO. beg to inform their numerous subscribers that, being engaged in a PROFESSIONAL TOUR in BELGIUM and PRUSSIA, all communications addressed to the offices, No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, will immediately be forwarded to the principals, and the same attention paid as heretofore. They will return about the end of the month.

5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 2, 1853.

MINING OFFICES, PENZANCE.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHAREBROKER, PENZANCE, CORNWALL, having a practical local knowledge of Cornish mines, is at all times in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES, as to what is exceptionable, and otherwise; also when they should buy and sell.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Penecrse Consols, Copper, Zinc, and Lead Mining Company, &c., Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINING AGENTS, LEEDS, desire all parties having DEMANDS on the firm to FORWARD their ACCOUNTS IMMEDIATELY, and if found correct will be immediately DISCHARGED.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND BRERETON, MINING BROKERS, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

MR. R. C. MANUEL, MINING OFFICES, No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. MANUEL'S offices are expressly adapted for the use of companies and committees conducting their business in London; he advises in the technical, financial, and general arrangements of companies, conformably with the Cost-book System; and has also made arrangements whereby he is enabled to undertake the entire superintendence and management of mines, the laying out and erecting every kind of mining machinery, inspecting and reporting on mines and all mineral property.—Offices of the Great Crinnis Copper Mine, Union Tin Mine, West Wheal Buller Tin Mine, &c., 26, Austinfriars, London.

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK & CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and No. 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application of Messrs. Tredinnick.

THE CRAIGWEN MINING ASSOCIATION.

In 10,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.
10s. per part, or share, to be paid upon allotment, and a further sum of 10s. per part, or share, payable on the 1st June, 1854.

The mines are now being worked upon the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

The liability of all adventurers (except the Members of the Committee of Management) is effectually limited by the Rules and Regulations.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT (with power to add to their number).
Capt. THOMAS ROSE, Waterloo, Northampton.
GEORGE RICHARD METZLER, Esq., Great Marlborough-street.
The Rev. GEORGE POCOCK, Rectory, Bow.
MATTHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFFE, Esq., M.D., Lambeth.
ROBERT SPINNEY, Esq., C.E., Holland Cottage, Kensington.
ROBERT PALMER HARDING, Esq., 1, Guildhall Chambers—PURSER.

AUDITORS—(To be appointed by the adventurers).
BANKERS—Sir John William Lubbock, Bart, Forster, and Co., 11, Mansion House-st.
SOLICITOR—W. R. Harris, Esq., 3, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, City.
BROKER—John Mossop, Esq., Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. F. T. Whinney.

OFFICES,—1, GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, LONDON. 42

PROSPECTUS.

This association has been formed for the purpose of working the Craigwen Silver-lead Mines at Dinas Mowddwy, near Dolgelly, North Wales, a district well-known for its many valuable metalliferous products, as in the immediate vicinity are many well-known mines. The sett extends over an area of about 930 acres, the length being about 1133 fms., and the width about 1000 fms., and is held on lease for a term of 21 years from September, 1846. The right granted by the lessor is to work the mines for lead and copper, and all other metallic substances, with liberty to raise all the slate required for use upon the property; there is also an unlimited right of water-power.

Considerable sums of money have been expended by the first adventurers in the purchase of the lease, plant, &c., and in developing the mine; and there is now upon the property a crushing-house, ore-house, and smithies, built of stone and covered with slate, and also all the requisite machinery, including a new 26-ft. water-wheel, with rollers and gear, recently erected by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, together with miners and smiths' tools, &c., &c.

Of the 10,000 parts or shares into which the association is divided, the first adventurers retain 3000, and the remaining 7000 are offered to the public, in order to raise capital sufficient to carry out the mining operations recommended by Captain M. Francis, and Captain James Paull, who have recently surveyed and reported upon the property.

From the extensive nature of the works already completed, and from the promising character of the lodes now opened, it is confidently believed that the first instalment of the capital proposed to be raised will be amply sufficient to produce very large profits, more especially as the sum of £500 only is required for the machinery and plant, all other monies being intended for various operations on the different lodes.

The mines are now in good working condition, ore of excellent quality has been sent to market, and the opinions of the experienced mining engineers who have carefully examined the sett are considered sufficient to justify the statement that this must prove a most profitable investment, inasmuch as good ore will, in all probability, be almost immediately raised in sufficient quantities to considerably more than defray the working expenses.

The rules and regulations are specially directed to the protection of adventurers; and are framed not only to effectually prevent further liability, but to insure the adherence of every committee of management to the Cost-book principle.

Extract from the report of Capt. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

John-street, Adelphi.—The Craigwen Mines are worked in lead and silver-lead veins situate two miles and a-half north of Dinas Mowddwy, and eight miles from Dolgelly, the shipping port of Pen-man-pool being two miles further on the River Barmouth. The geological formation of the country is pophyry and slate, and the lodes are filled with a mixture of carbonate of lime, blende, barytes, sulphur, and lead, and silver-lead ore. The formation of the surface is mountainous, admitting of adit mining to a great extent, and there is a plentiful supply of water for the machinery from lakes above; the brooks from which fall over the sides of the mines. The work done underground has been principally confined to two lodes, called the Silver-lead and Benjamin's lode. About 200 fms. of levels have been opened, at a cost on an average, including materials, agency, &c., of £12 10s. to the fathom, say £2500; much ground has also been stoped away from the surface of the vein, but this being done for the purpose of getting the produce, I do not take it into calculation. About £1500 has been laid out in machinery, tools, and buildings, and I calculate the grant at the lowest estimate to be worth all the money invested, say £4000. The workings in the silver-lead lode are mostly shallow adits, and underhand stopes or steps commenced at surface. The lead of this vein contains from 30 to 40 ozs. of silver to the ton, and much of this description of ore has been smelted from time to time. Benjamin's lode is very beautifully laminated with thick divisions of ore and carbonate of lime, for a width of upwards of 3 feet. It has been laid open, and drained by means of two adits, one 6 fms. from the surface, the other intersects the lode at a depth of 19 fms. The lode stands at the small distance of only a few feet, on each side of the adit, containing several cwts. (say 10) of good lead ore to the fathom. I am quite satisfied that if this level be continued north-west and south-east along this lode a considerable quantity of valuable ore ground will be made available for working, as the ground rises fast on either side. On the south-east, in about 20 fms., the level will reach the killas, affording a less expensive rock to work, and probably a richer, or more solid vein of lead. By driving to the north-west, the adit, in 180 fms., will reach the silver-lead lode, upon which it may be continued eastward under the old workings, with a back (section of the lode) over it of 120 fms., and a further distance of 20 fms. will reach the clay-slate, or the change of measures, which generally conduces to the formation of large bodies of ore. I cannot help remarking that the suspension of the lowest adit, with a vein of good ore in each end, is an instance of lapse of mining judgment, a parallel to which I have not often met with; for, from the favourable appearance of the lode, which you will in some measure see from the specimens, I conclude that the forebreasts are near masses of ore, which in all probability would soon repay all the outlay in all the mines. Until the lodes are more fully developed, it would be presumptuous to estimate the profits that may be obtained from them. I believe it is always safer, in these matters, to rely upon analogy, than to have recourse to original calculations upon uncertain data. Some of the large mines of this country, upon the same formation of strata, afford upwards of 100 per cent. per annum profit upon the outlay; and I believe in these mines the profits will be large in proportion to the investment.

MATTHEW FRANCIS.

Extract from the Reports of Capt. JAMES PAULL.

Goginan Mines, June 6, 1853.—I have made a careful survey of the mining property called Craigwen, situate in the parishes of Mallwyd and Llanmowddwy, Merionethshire, two miles and a-half north of Dinas Mowddwy, and within eight miles of Dolgelly, the shipping port of Pen-man-pool, being two miles further on the River Barmouth. This sett or grant of mineral ground extends for about one mile and a half in length and about the same in width, through which traverse several veins or lodes, but only two have been opened and wrought upon to any extent, which are called the Silver-lead lode and Benjamin's lode; the latter is intersected by a crosscut from the side of the hill; this level is driven to the extent of 35 fms., where it intersected the lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, quartz, mundic, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore; this level is driven on the course of the lode, east of cross-cut about 7 fms., and west of cross-cut 4 fms. 3 feet, which has passed through a lode varying from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and occasionally producing good stones of ore. I consider this lode to be of a very promising character, and as such in my opinion, if properly developed in depth, will yield a great deal lead of ore. I should recommend the north-west at this point to be suspended for the present, and to confine your principal workings in the south-eastern direction towards the clay-slate. With regard to the Silver-lead lode which lies 180 fms. north of Benjamin's lode, the present end at the east point is now within 8 fms. of the killas; this level should be driven about 38 fms. from the present point, which will be 30 fms. in the clay-slate; this will give the silver lode a small trial in that direction, and if this level should prove productive, a deep adit level can be brought in from the side of the hill to a considerable depth below the present point, or a line of rods could be fixed from a water-wheel for draining the mine, by means of a good shaft sunk in the lode from surface, this level will gain a considerable height of backs, as it nears the killas going eastward. I should recommend the removing of the crushing-mill and water-wheel a little below the mouth of the lowest adit level after some time, in order to erect it there for the purpose of crushing and pumping the water out of the mine below the adit level, which can be done at a very small expense. I should remark that the facilities for working this mine are very favourable, as sufficient water-power can be obtained at all times throughout the year, which is a very great advantage for mining in this country.

JAMES PAULL.

Mallwydd, Aug. 20, 1853.—I have just returned to this place from the Craigwen Mine. The lode in the deep adit level is much improved; it is now from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, carbonate of lime, and clay-slate, intermixed throughout with branches of lead ore, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm., with a very promising appearance indeed. I think the lode is very likely to improve as we get further into the killas, and from the present appearances I think the chances of success are great.

JAMES PAULL.

The Rules and Regulations of the Adventurers associating for the purpose of working the Craigwen Silver-Lead Mines, upon the Cost-book System:—

1. That the capital of this association shall be divided into 10,000 parts or shares of £1 each, payable in two instalments.
2. That 10s. per part, or share, shall be subscribed forthwith, and a further sum of 10s. per part, or share, on the 1st June, 1854, and the committee of management for the time being shall have power to declare all shares forfeited upon which the second instalment of capital shall remain unpaid for a space of 10 days after the day named for the payment thereof.
3. That certificates shall be issued to the adventurers in respect of the shares subscribed for by them.
4. That the said certificates shall entitle the holder thereof to be registered in the cost-book of the association in respect thereof, but that no person shall be so registered except upon his or her written request to the purser for the time being.
5. That no notice of sale, transfer, or other disposal of shares in the association shall be necessary, except in the case of a registered adventurer.
6. That any registered adventurer selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of his or her parts, or shares, shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the purser, setting forth the numbers of the certificates parted with, and thereupon the name of such adventurer shall be erased from the register, and no further proceeding shall be necessary to make such transfer effectual.
7. That holders of certificates for the time being shall be recognised as adventurers, and shall be entitled to participate in all gains or profits arising from this adventure, and all dividends declared upon the shares herein shall be payable to the holders of the certificates for the time being.
8. That the affairs of the association shall be conducted by a committee of management, who shall hold office from meeting to meeting, and shall consist of not less than five registered adventurers, one of whom shall be the purser.
9. That each member of the committee of management shall, at the time of his election, and during his continuance in office, hold at least 50 shares in the association, and shall be registered in the cost-book in respect thereof.
10. That at at all meetings of the committee of management, three shall form a quorum, and should any vacancy occur in the committee the remaining members shall forthwith fill up such vacancy by electing some shareholder duly qualified as aforesaid, who shall continue in office until the next meeting of adventurers, when the same shall be confirmed, or otherwise.
11. That all moneys and securities for money shall be deposited with the bankers, and that all payments on account of the association shall be made by cheque, signed by two members of the committee of management, in addition to the purser, who shall countersign the same.
12. That the committee of management shall have power to appoint or dismiss all for the furtherance of the objects of the association, in conformity with these rules and regulations, and with the Cost-book System, but that nothing herein contained shall be deemed an authority or power for the committee of management, or either of them, to pledge the credit of the adventurers in any way whatsoever.
13. That the accounts for the current expenses of the mine, &c., shall be made up to the last day in the month prior to every meeting of adventurers, and shall be entered in the cost-book.
14. That the cost-book shall be kept by the purser, and be open at all times to the inspection and examination of the registered adventurers.
15. That all setts, lands, tenements, &c., which shall be purchased, leased, or otherwise held for the purposes of the association, shall be conveyed to the purser for the time being, and shall be held by him on behalf of the adventurers.
16. That meetings of adventurers shall be held at the offices of the association, on the first Wednesday in the months of February, May, August, and November in every year, and that the business of the meeting shall commence at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.
17. That every adventurer shall be entitled to be present at the said meetings upon production of a certificate, and shall be entitled to one vote in respect of every five shares for which the certificates shall be produced.
18. That, at any meeting of adventurers, all questions shall be decided by a simple majority of votes—the chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote, in addition to his own vote.
19. That it shall be competent for the adventurers at any meeting to appoint, confirm in, or remove from office any member of the committee of management, to declare the amount of his or their remuneration, to receive the accounts, balance-sheets, and reports, to adjourn such meeting, if necessary, and generally, to discuss and determine all questions, matters, and things relating to the affairs of the association.
20. That all notices to adventurers relative to the affairs of the company shall be by advertisement in the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Mining Journal*, and that a copy of each notice shall be forwarded by post to the last known address of every registered adventurer.
21. That every adventurer, except the members of the committee of management for the time being, shall be at liberty to determine his or her responsibility (if any) or interest in the affairs of this association, upon giving notice in writing to the purser, and depositing with him the certificates of the shares held by him or her, and signing a relinquishment of all claims or demands on the association, in respect thereof.
22. That no call shall at any time be made upon the adventurers, but in the event of further capital being necessary for the purposes of the association, the amount required shall be raised by an issue of new shares, in such manner as may be determined by the adventurers at a meeting specially convened for that purpose.
23. That the committee of management for the time being shall have power to sell without reserve, for the benefit of the association, all such shares as may be forfeited pursuant to the second regulation, or which may be abandoned by any adventurer pursuant to the 21st regulation; and the proceeds of such sale shall be added to the general fund of the association, and all such sales shall be valid, notwithstanding the non-concurrence therein, or opposition thereto, of the former owner of such forfeited or abandoned shares.
24. That these Rules and Regulations shall be printed on the back of each certificate.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE CRAIGWEN MINING ASSOCIATION, ON THE "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," IN 10,000 SHARES, OR PARTS, OF £1 EACH.

To the Committee of Management of the Craigwen Mining Association.

Gentlemen,—Be pleased to allot me parts, or shares, in this adventure, and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as may be allotted me, and forthwith to pay thereon the sum of 10s. per part, or share.

Dated this day of , 1853.

Name of applicant (in full).....
Usual signature.....
Address.....
Description.....
Name of referee.....
Address.....
Description.....

Applications to be sent to the broker of the Company.

WEST WHEAL ARTHUR (COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD).

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

In 5000 shares of 10s. each, to be paid on allotment.
Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."
SECRETARY—Mr. W. H. Brumby.

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OFFICES,—No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH.

This valuable property is held under a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, for 21 years, at 1-13th dues. It is situated at the south foot of the Hingston granite range, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, having Wheal Langford and Cotehill Consols on the west, Hingston Down Consols and Calstock United Mines on the north; Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, Wheal Edward, Calstock Consols, and Wheal Zion on the east, and Wheal Bazely and Arthur Consols on the south.

The sett is about half a mile square, in which nine copper and four silver-lead lodes have been discovered, and are intersected by three large cross-courses.

The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is pronounced by some of the best practical miners in the neighbourhood as being unsurpassed in the locality.

The important discovery, within the last fortnight, of a fine copper lode 8 ft wide, producing rocks of ore, composed of copper, mundic, and spar, at a depth of 8 fathoms from surface, has greatly enhanced the value of the property, and placed it almost beyond a speculation, and as three-fifths of the shares are already taken up, an early application is necessary from persons desiring a good investment.

Prospectuses, with plan and reports, may be obtained at the office of the secretary; or of Mr. R. P. Lemon, broker, North Parade, Bath.

TREGONEBRIS AND CARNEBONE FAT-WORK TIN MINING COMPANY, WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

In 15,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment.

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
C. R. THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad-street.
W. E. TUKE, Esq., 25, Great Tower-street.
P. W. CARTER, Esq., 13, Basinghall-street.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.
MINING BROKERS—B. P. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street; George Spratley, Esq., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street.
MANAGER AT THE MINES—Capt. James Crase.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 38, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained in a sett of large area, held under a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, for a term of twenty-one years from June, 1852, in the well-known mining district of Wendron, county of Cornwall, at 1-15th dues. The mines are bounded on the west by Wheal Lovel, on the north-west by Wendron Consols, and on the north by Porkellis United Mines. There are six lodes on the Tregonebris sett, and which are very rich and productive. The Fat-work Mines are about 250 fms. south-east of Tregonebris. There are two lodes in this sett within a short distance of each other, known to be very productive, from which they take their name—Fat-work lodes. There are also several other lodes in this sett.

The mines have been inspected by Capt. William Teague, manager of the Porkellis United Mine, and by Capt. James Crase, manager of the Gwallen Mine.

Prospectuses may be had, and application for shares made, at the offices of the company, where a plan of the property and the original reports can be seen; and also at the brokers, George Spratley, Esq., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street; and to E. P. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

In 60,000 parts, or shares.—£1 per share to be paid on allotment.
Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."—No Deed to be signed.

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Hon. H. T. STANLEY—CHAIRMAN.
JAMES BARING, Esq., Piccadilly.
EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Lloyd's; and Norfolk-road, Regent's-park.
THOMAS BROWN, Esq., F.G.S., Darnley-road, Gravesend.
JOHN LAWTON, Esq., Seymour-street-west, Hyde-park.
Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Bart., Sackville-street, Piccadilly.
H. W. ROPER, Esq., Avenue-road, Regent's-park.

COLONIAL COMMITTEE.
X. R. BREEDE, Esq., merchant, D'Urban.
JOHN LEYLAND FEILDEN, Esq., merchant, D'Urban.

MINING AGENT AT NATAL—Richard Madigan, Esq., C.E.
BANKERS—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co., 50, Cornhill.
BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39, Lothbury.
SOLICITOR—James Crosby, Esq., Church-court, Old Jewry.
SECRETARY—Thomas Roberts, Esq. (late of Natal).

OFFICES,—No. 36A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

This company is established for the purpose of working the coal-fields at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and for general mining objects in those colonies.

For a more detailed account of their plan and projected operations the committee refer to the prospectus, but they place prominently before the public the facts that in Natal they have secured a right of selecting from about 120,000 acres such portions as they may consider it expedient to purchase, and that the existence in that colony of coal in great abundance and of excellent quality is a matter so fully established as to admit of no question, while the certainty of finding at the Cape a constant and most profitable market is apparent to all who consider the immense steam traffic which from its peculiar geographical position, is necessarily concentrated there at every season of the year.

In general confirmation of the views of the committee, the following documents are quoted in the prospectus, and may be seen at the offices of the company:—

1. The Report of Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B. (the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies), addressed to the Home Government.
2. The Report of the Government Commissioners on the Settlement of Natal, presented to Parliament on the 30th July, 1851, by command of Her Majesty.
3. The Evidence taken before the Kaffir Committee of the House of Commons in 1851.
4. The Report of the Acting Surveyor-General, published by authority in the recent colonial papers, on the subject of coal mining.
5. A Letter from Mr. Madigan, the Mining Agent of the Committee at Natal, dated 2d February 1853.

Of profit, after a careful consideration of every ascertainable fact, the committee are enabled to speak with confidence.—Their enquiries have satisfied them that the aggregate annual consumption of coal by the numerous steam-ships calling at the Cape may safely be estimated at about 100,000 tons, the average price fluctuating from £3 to £4 per ton. To answer this demand the company can, it is computed, supply coal at the Cape at a maximum charge of £2 per ton, the result being an immense saving to the consumers, and to the shareholders an annual return upon their capital, after allowing every deduction, of more than 30 per cent.

A considerable number of shares having been already subscribed for, and a reserve having been made for the colony, applications for such as the committee are prepared now to allot must be addressed to the brokers or secretary, in the usual form, on or before Monday, the 12th day of September.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.—The Committee have to announce that they have received SPECIMENS of NATAL COAL by the *Lady Jocelyn*, which may be SEEN at the company's offices, 36a, Moorgate-street.

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August 31, 1853. By order, THOS. ROBERTS, &c.

GREAT DUCHY TREBURGET SILVER-LEAD MINE,

In the parish of LANTEGLOS, by CAMELFORD, CORNWALL.
Divided into 10,000 shares, at £1 per share, to be paid up on allotment.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—No deed to sign.

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JOHN SARGENT, Esq., the Parade, Liskeard, Cornwall.
EDMUND GILBERT HAMLEY, Esq., Coomberry, Bodmin, Cornwall.
FRANK CLEMOW, Esq., 164, Fleet-street, London.
RICHARD SARGENT, Esq., Montagu Villa, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood.

This extensive sett comprises upwards of 300 acres of land within a ring fence. It is held under a grant from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, and is situated at Fenterwanson, a short distance east of the celebrated Old Treburget Silver-lead Mine, from which a clear profit of £140,000*l.* was realised to the adventurers in a-very few years, although the workings were confined to only three small fields.

The lodes in the Duchy Treburget are parallel with those in Old Treburget, and the character of the lodes in the two setts is perfectly similar.

This sett is nearly half a mile in breadth, and extends in length a mile on the course of the lodes, two of which have been opened upon. On one of the lodes an adit has been driven about 250 fms., and unusually rich silver-lead ore has been discovered throughout. The object in commencing this adit was to reach a place called "Pitt," where the lode was first accidentally discovered by sinking a gate-post, when rocks of rich silver-lead were raised.

The adit is now within 20 fathoms of this point, and it is anticipated that when it is reached great results will be produced.

The adit now being driven will increase gradually in depth the further it reaches into the hill. One shaft, to the depth of 7 fathoms, has been sunk, and the lode in the bottom is found to be 4 ft. wide, containing large rocks of rich silver-lead ore in the gossan. There is water power adequate for the dressing of ores and other necessary purposes. The lode throughout the adit is found in a highly favourable matrix; and it may safely be calculated upon that, on continuing the adit alone, the quantity of ore which will be raised will not only be sufficient to cover expenses, but will leave a handsome surplus profit to the adventurers.

The district in which this mine is situated is well known as being one of the oldest and richest silver-lead districts in the county of Cornwall; and any one who may take the trouble to inspect the mine, or the ore raised therefrom, cannot fail to be convinced that there is every reason to believe it will equal the richest mines which have yet been discovered in the neighbourhood, or even in the county.

In consequence of the discoveries which have recently been made in this mine, the surrounding ground has been eagerly sought after and taken by other companies.

The ore is of a beautiful description, and warrants the most sanguine expectations. Samples of it may be seen at the offices, No. 4, Essex-court, Temple, or at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

This mine, now divided into 10,000 parts or shares, has been purchased by the present owners at a considerable expense; and they are so sanguine as to the success of the undertaking, that they will take shares to the amount of their interests therein. Operations are being carried on under the Cost-book Principle, whereby the adventurers will always have the right of determining their responsibility, by giving notice of their intention to relinquish their shares.

Applications for allotment of shares may be made to Albert William Justice, Esq., 4, Essex-court, Temple; to Frank Clemow, Esq., 164, Fleet-street; to John Sargent, Esq., of the Parade, Liskeard, Cornwall; or to Edmund Gilbert Hamley, Esq., of Coomberry, Bodmin, Cornwall; from either of whom prospectuses and further information can be obtained.

REPORTS ON THE DUCHY TREBURGET MINE.

Bodmin, April 22, 1852.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your enquiry respecting the Duchy Treburget Mine, I beg to say that I superintended its working up to the time it was suspended. This mine is situated in the parish of Lanteglos, by Camelford, on parallel lodes, near to the Treburget Mine, which yielded immense profits in a few years working. The appearance of the lodes in the Duchy Treburget is similar to those in Old Treburget. The adit has been driven on the course of the lode about 150 fms., which averages in size from 1½ to 2½ ft. wide, and is of a highly promising character, producing gossan, arseniate of lead, and rich bunches of silver-lead ore, with other strong indications of its producing an abundance of mineral at a greater depth. About 60 fms. from the commencement of the adit another lode was intersected, distant about 8 fms. south. This lode, which is 2 ft. wide, is also of a promising description, producing gossan, prian, and lead; but being near the surface where cut, nothing further was done on it. There is an elvan course running parallel with these lodes, distant 10 fms. from the north lode. The principal object aimed at in commencing the driving of the adit was to reach a place called "Pitt," where the lode had been discovered in the fixing of a gate-post in the farm-yard, from which large rocks of silver-lead were taken. The adit is now 30 fathoms behind this place, and when extended to the farm-yard, will be about 20 fms. under surface, and will continue to gain in depth to the extremity of the sett. About 20 fms. from the farmyard, and within 30 fms. of the adit end, a shaft has been sunk on the lode to the depth of 7 fms. from surface, as far as it could be sunk for water. The lode in this shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed almost solely of gossan, arseniate of lead, and silver-lead ores. I have never seen a lode of a more promising description, or one more likely to produce an abundance of mineral. The adit being in soft killas ground, can soon be driven to this place, where there is every prospect of finding a large quantity of ore. I know of no mine presenting greater advantages with a small capital than this mine presents. You have an extensive sett, with an adit driven to a considerable distance, at an expense of many hundreds of pounds, and which is now within a short distance of the principal object aimed at in the commencement of its prosecution. The lode in the adit end is highly promising, and can be driven up to the farm-yard in a very short time.

E. G. Hamley, Esq. R. RICH, manager of Bodmin United Mines.

May 9, 1853.—SIR: I have this day very carefully surveyed this mine, both the surface and underground. I find its limits to be very extensive, and the strata through it strongly mineralized. There has been an adit level driven on the course of the lode about 150 fms. The lode is on an average 2 ft., composed of the best silver-lead, gossan, soft sugar-spar, prian, mundic, and large stones of silver-lead ore of the right sort, which is rarely to be seen at this depth. I broke stones of silver-lead ore, weighing from 1 to 10 lbs., out of the lode in the back and bottom of the level to-day. There are also 3 adit shafts open on the back of the adit. There is a shaft sunk 30 fms. north of the present adit, and where the lode is very productive for lead ore. If this mine is properly carried out, I believe it will become as great a dividend-paying mine as any in Cornwall. No. 2 lode is 12 fathoms east of No. 1 lode. This lode is large, composed of gossan, capel, mundic, and spar. This lode has been seen by a cross-cut driven 9 ft. below the surface from the main adit. I have been called on to inspect many young lead mines, and I can truly say, I never inspected one of so promising a character.

JOHN GOLDSWORTHY,
E. G. Hamley, Esq. Of Wheal Trewen, Wheal Prockter, and Wheal Eckley.

Bodmin, May 12.—SIR: As you have requested me to give my report on the Duchy Treburget Mine, I can venture to do so, as I was employed there during the time it last worked. I can positively say it is the best speculation I ever saw. We began working by cleaning up an old adit level on the course of the lode that was driven before we commenced, so we cleared it up. We found some excellent stones of lead in the lode; the lode varied as to size—some places as much as 3½ ft. wide, and never less than 2 ft. in width, and underlying about 2 ft. in a fathom, and following its course very regular. Where we first found the lode in the adit level we found a regular course of lead for about 10 or 15 fms. in length, and fine stones of lead in the lode for, I should think, 150 fms. in length. Then we began to drive the adit level on the lode, to get under a fine bunch of lead that we discovered a-head of us, so we have driven it within 50 fms. of that. That bunch of lead is about 6 fms. in depth, and by the time the level is under it it will be 15 fms.; we drove on the lode there about 12 fms., and never without lead. We have taken up clean stones of lead, as much as 20 lbs. in a stone. South of this lode there is another large lode 4 or 5 ft. in width, and nothing done on it more than cross-cut from the adit level; it is to all appearance a splendid lode, and well worthy of trial. I am certain that the Duchy Treburget is as good a speculation as a man can lay out his money in; and if properly tried it will, without doubt, pay large dividends. There is a stream of water to be brought on the mine, at a very trifling expense, to be used for dressing the ores and other purposes. Sir, if there is anything more you wish to know, I am ready to come forward at any time, to give every particular.

THOMAS BUTLER.

N.B. I am a miner, and worked underground a great number of years.

E. G. Hamley, Esq.

Lanivet, Aug. 17, 1853.—SIR: By your request, I have inspected the Duchy Treburget Mine, which I find situated in the parish of Lanteglos, by Camelford, and is an extensive sett, about one mile on the course of the lodes and half a mile in breadth, situated about one mile and a half from the granite stratum, and on parallel lodes a little to the east of the Old Treburget Mine, from whence great quantities of silver-lead have been raised.

In a south direction from the entrance of the adit there is a beautiful vale, through which the lodes cross, and from the appearance of the lodes a little from the mouth of the adit, which is composed of very beautiful strong gossan, &c., there is every reason to believe when explored that large mineral deposits will be found embedded there. I find the adit is driven 170 fathoms on the course of the lode, which is about 2 feet wide, and of a very promising appearance, composed of flookan, quartz, white iron, prian, arseniate of lead, and bunches of silver-lead, accompanied with a beautiful gossan, taking a regular underlay of about 2½ feet in a fathom. There are likewise some good fibres, or droppers, falling into the lode, which will have a tendency to strengthen and enrich the lode considerably in depth: 8 fms. east another lode is intersected by a cross-cut driven to it from the main level; this lode is about 2 feet wide, of a very promising appearance. A little south of the north shaft that has communication with the adit there is a strong cross-course. About, or near, this intersection there are some rich bunches of lead; 6 fathoms further north the lode is rather disordered, by reason of its being intersected by a hard stratum of ground, which lasts about 8 fathoms; the stratum then changes into a soft blue killas, strongly mineralised, continuing on its regular size till within about 6 ft. of the present end, where it begins to widen to 2½ feet, with a solid leader of rich silver-lead from 4 to 6 in. wide; the remainder of the lode is strongly impregnated with mundic, lead, &c., out of which I broke some splendid stones, several pounds weight, and much heavier ones can be broken at any time if required. About 15 fathoms further north from the present end there is a shaft sunk about 7½ fathoms on the course of the lode, in the bottom of which the lode is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, composed of very strong burnt gossan, like cinders, and arseniate, with good stones of silver-lead. I broke a stone out of this lode composed of the above-mentioned properties, "solid," which weighed nearly 10 lbs. The end is within 15 fathoms of this shaft, and will be about 8 fathoms deeper when communicated with it; and from its present prospects and rich appearance there will, without doubt, when explored, be large quantities of mineral raised; and about 10 fms. west there is a large elvan course running parallel with the lode, and it is my candid opinion these lodes will form a junction: the reason I assign is that the elvan course seems to underlay but little in its descent, and the lodes contain their regular underlie, and so must come together in depth, when you may expect to find an abundance of ore. I beg to say that I have had more than 50 years' experience as a practical miner, both in the county of Cornwall and in the West Indies; and I must say, on looking at the beautiful stratum the lodes are situated in, being a light blue killas, precisely the same as the Old Treburget Mine, and as the lode produces splendid specimens of rich silver and arseniate of lead, and other good indications, there is no doubt, if fairly worked, and with judicious management, it will prove to be as rich and productive a mine as any one ever discovered in the locality.

To John Sargent, Esq. WILLIAM TELLAR, of the Bodmin United Mines.

Great Duchy Treburget, Aug. 20, 1853.—SIR: I am glad to inform you that our lode has greatly improved in the adit end since I last wrote to you. We have a regular leader of lead about 4 inches in width; the lode is 2 feet wide, with a splendid flookan on the south wall, carrying lead and prian, and the remainder consists chiefly of gossan, mundic, quartz, and spar. The branch of lead, as far as we have seen it, is very regular. I think, take it on the whole, it is far beyond my expectations at so shallow a depth. I set some men to work this week in the shallow level to stope the bottom; we have broken some very large stones of lead—I think better than you have seen. The adit end is about 12 fathoms behind the shallow level. As soon as we have anything more of importance I will send to you. I am yours, &c.,

E. G. Hamley, Esq. THOMAS BUTLER.

Original Correspondence.

CALCAREOUS IRON ORES OF THE FOREST OF DEAN AND THE HAMBLETON HILLS.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 16th of last month, there is an article of much interest on the Forest of Dean calcareous iron ore, from the able pen of Mr. Robert Mushet, whose practical knowledge of metallurgy gives great authority to his opinions. But this natural combination of carbonate of lime with iron is not peculiar to the Forest of Dean; it likewise exists in several beds of oolitic ironstone which have recently been discovered cropping-out on the sides of the Hambleton Hills, near Thirsk, in the North Riding, where also has been found a bed of calcareous hematite of great richness. Mr. West, of Leeds, and Mr. Spence, of York, have analysed some of these calcareous iron ores, and found them to consist of 30 to 40 per cent. of metallic iron, in combination with 20 to 30 per cent. of carbonate of lime, which is pretty nearly the proportion necessary for smelting in the furnace. In the Cleveland ironstone, on the contrary, lime is almost entirely wanting, so that the ironmasters there are obliged to supply its place by bringing chalk by sea, or the mountain limestone from Durham by rail, making a difference of 3s. 6d. per ton in the cost of their pig-iron. Again, these calcareous iron ores do not require calcining, which is an advantage equivalent, at the least, to a saving of 3s. in labour for every ton of metal. They can be delivered into the furnace direct from the mine or quarry, thus saving much shifting and labour, and these kinds of ore being clean and free from foreign ingredients, a fine close-grained quality of iron is produced, eminently adapted for the making of steel. Another, and not the least, of their advantages is the facility with which they combine in the furnace with the siliceous iron ores. Their lime and the silica chemically flux together, cleansing the metal of all impurities, and in this way producing, as at Cinderford, a first-rate quality of iron. Thus in cheapness and high produce the calcareous iron ores bear a marked superiority over the clay ones, and even over those of Cleveland (now making the fortunes of many enterprising ironmasters), as the following statement from the prospectus of the proposed Cleveland Railway will show, with respect to the cost of making hot-blast pig-iron per ton in the principal smelting districts of the kingdom:

Staffordshire and South Wales	48s. to 58s. per ton.
Scotland	39s.
Cleveland	29s. 6d. "
Hambleton Hills, same cost as Cleveland, less the limestone and calcining.	

London, Aug. 30. V.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—"A Smelter" gives us the names of two several copper companies, which have lately seceded from the trade through their own folly and ignorance of the business; also others whose shares are not in good repute in the market, in short, at a discount, without doubt from the same causes, coupled with extravagance. He also indulges his wit (?) at my expense, and chuckles at having found me out in an imperfect metaphor. He should not be severe in his verbal criticism, or on the style of an uneducated "Miner;" as it seems to amuse him, however, let it pass: he cannot so readily upset the subject matter itself, of the merit of which "A Smelter" constitutes himself a judge. Our appeal is to the public. I now claim as a right, Sir, and appeal to your sense of justice, as well as to your indulgence, that you should insert the list of those copper companies which I sent you, their rise and progress, and which have made immense fortunes by the trade. You cannot, Sir, I think, any longer urge the withholding them on the ground of personality, since "A Smelter" has set the example, which has appeared in your columns. I regret sincerely, for I am really no enemy to the smelters, the expression in his letter, that "the smelters have a monopoly, and mean to keep it at any risk," as the effect of it has been to increase the irritation among the miners, and to create general disgust. He will preserve it, he says. *Nous verrons!*

Redruth, Aug. 24. A MINER.

SLATE HOUSES FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

SIR,—From the great inconvenience experienced by the vast and increasing population of Australia for want of houses, it has of late occurred to me that slate houses could be made, and rendered the most portable means of comfort in our new colonies, where the want of mechanics is so severely felt. The article of slate is now becoming useful in a great variety of purposes, instead of wood and iron exclusively, the article of timber being so dangerous where it is used entirely for habitations, and that of iron so very cumberous and expensive. Slate houses could be made extremely light and cheap, and could be packed up just as easily as a showman packs up his traps after a fair is over. I merely suggest the propriety of some spirited persons embarking in the manufacture of such an article, which would, no doubt, be found to be a profitable trade, and one of magnitude in a short time. A very extensive demand would, consequently spring up for the article.—W. OGILBY: *Regent-square, Aug.* 30.

PRODIGIOUS QUANTITY OF GOLD NEAR DOLGELLY.

SIR,—I have seen gold *on* blende from Cwm Heision, and the mines near that place, but never in such profusion as at the Prince of Wales's Mine. I expressed a desire to the captain to have a sample to try, but he had no authority to give it; but he said a proprietor would be at Dolgelly in a few days, and he would mention my request to him. I was introduced to the gentleman, and accompanied him to the mine, and saw a magnificent mass of blende, dusted and streaked with gold. I was given three good specimens, but much, *very much*, inferior to the large block, the other half of which is now in the "sink," and selected the blende from the quartz and lead, and broke up 8 ozs. (which was the quantity I operated on), but which was not free from mica and talcose matter, lead, and copper. In dressing this quantity, I separated 46 grs. of gold by hand, and the remainder by amalgamation, which gave at the rate of 952 ozs. to the ton of ore!!! We need not go to Australia or California *now!*

Dolgelly, Aug. 31. ROBERT WALTER BYERS.

N.B.—I wonder *what Dogberry will say* to this? Perhaps this note will *satisfy* my obliging friend at Sheffield, without my writing him.

GOLD IN WALES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—"That 'Dogberry' must be put down, Mr. B.," says one. "Write to the *Times*," says another. "It will never do to let 'Dogberry' go on," says a third. Now, why is this? "Dogberry" dates London, and knows Shakspeare by heart, but what do WE know about plays here, unless it be cricket? Now, my notion is, that "Dr. Sixthly" "Dogberry" writes with his "wide-awake" on, and is not the fool he wishes to appear, and that he may elicit truth, and do good, and awaken a great many lazy men to see that they have ample employment for their capital, and that a large field or prospect lies before them. Let "Dogberry" pardon me (I have not time to enter into his "*facetiæ*," but as good must be done by the palpable *light* already obtained, and whose beams will stretch both east and west ere many months have passed, and verify the words of "Jason" (a clever man, in spite of "old" "Dogy"), that gold will be found in Wales.

Let "Dogberry," and all the little and big "Dogberrys," "come unto these yellow sands," and if they are not satisfied of gold 22 carats fine (the alloy silver), of ground identical, but unexplored, and yearning to be developed, I say let "Dogberry" and his sceptics, if there be any left, take "Jason's" advice, and start to Dolfrwynog, and see not only gold but copper, with levels as green as an emerald, and stones of copper rather heavier than most watchmen would like to lift; and on their way back to Dolgelly let them peep at the "Prince of Wales Mine," and see) I will only mention *one*) a specimen of gold and blende, about 70 lbs. weight, as beautiful as can be conceived, and mark the character of the ground, and then say whether *this* district is not gold-bearing ground.

Friend "Dogberry," I think you implied I was an honest man; that's something; but there's no merit in it. Farewell, I will still be true to you; look to my guard; shall consider myself to "be in luck's way," and "'scape a broken pate," if you will still receive my "exposition" (bless his innocence!!!) to be your guide to the gold regions of Dolgelly; and "finally, and to conclude," if you do not know your way, you can go to the "Museum of Practical Geography" (not a bad name), and learn how you ought to come, and what you ought to see.

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, I have turned from you to "Dogberry;" but "Jason" says he is *old*, that must excuse me. R. W. B.

Dolgelly, Aug. 29.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—I perceive my letter, founded on the conjecture that no further information from the resident director than what appeared last week would follow, has not been premature. I wish it had; and that advices published this week had convicted me of haste. I perceived the premeditated intention of those few lines, and felt it keenly; and seeing there was no time to lose in strengthening the hands of honesty, I did not delay, as I might otherwise have done, but risked the responsibility of acting at once, without waiting the result of those private efforts which the superintendent has authorised to be taken to attempt the expurgation of this important company. When a company of this description is formed, I do not mean to say that any of the directors have an express intention of setting to work to ruin themselves and the shareholders by mismanagement. Ignorance of what has to be undertaken is the first prevalent feature—a sort of vague reliance, that when a large sum of money is subscribed by the public, it will of itself effect success in whatever kind of hands it is entrusted; and, therefore, it is only natural that persons who are aware of no difference in agents, but think one just as good as another for their purpose, should commit those funds, which they consider as the *real agent*, to the custody and discretion of a cypher with whom they have some connection, rather than to a strange cypher with whom they have no ties. It is more agreeable. I have some experience of these foreign adventures. I was early initiated in their mysteries in those palmy days when millions, instead of only tens of thousands, were sent abroad as the agents for finding gold—when City magnates, heedless for once of the revered precepts of Mrs. Glasse, dispatched mints to coin their gold without first catching their gold—a habit of mind now descended, *longo intervallo*, to the fry of quartz-crushers and amalgamators—rival constructors of machines which have no existing object, unless to macadamise parishes and gravel footways.

When I was but 20 years of age, I had very kindly conferred upon me the appointment of master of the Anglo-Mexican Mint, then going forth to coin the Indies, and do other wonders in the West. The salary was 700*l.* per annum, which, with probable pickings, or chances, was thought a fine thing for a youngster; and I earned myself the reputation of great folly, and greater conceit, by declining to accept these droppings from the sink into which older and, of course, wiser heads were casting their tens of thousands, and inducing others to do the same. But I was right; the substitute whom I recommended drew a half-year's salary in England, whilst the board was studying what to do. They then thought better of their steps, or worse of the concern, and knocked off the master, sending only a very diminished staff; and I had the satisfaction, greenhorn as I was, of knowing that I at least had pocketted no dryhorn's money for nothing; yet such stubbornness excites great animosity in speculators. It is but a very few years since a desperate and impudent attempt was made on myself by a gang, whose practices I could not countenance, backed by a country banker, on the allegation that I was a novice—an excellent reason indeed, if true, for robbing any man; and I hope I always shall continue as much a novice in dishonest shuffling as he is, and his *protegées*, in honest uprightness. A secret fraud to be revealed, hanging like the sword of Damocles, keeps them in constant dread. I, therefore, know something of the common kind of adventures. Individuals at home or abroad, private or official, inflamed with a due sense of the capacity of John Bull's wealth or faith, are always ready whenever gold is heard of in any quarter of the globe to teach "how like draws to like;" and that the more thousands are sent from home, like decoy birds, the more thousands will they attract an I bring home, voluntary captives. When a company is formed on this principle, something after a little while is very apt to go wrong; the decoys prove to be not sufficiently gifted with the organs of adhesiveness. Though the managers stick at nothing, yet nothing sticks to the managers. The board who have undertaken a matter which they understand quite as well as the language of Adam and Eve in Paradise, get perplexed. They say this, and then that; and while they are tumbling over each other in a fever of ignorance, with the agonies of approaching dissolution, the sharpers make sure of the capital (for when money is lost, as it is called, somebody finds it—gold being a noble and indestructible metal); and if there is any substantial property of any value passed over from the original swindlers in the composition of the bubble—a few specks of soap—they manage to seize this also; or it perhaps drops into the hands of some cool-headed merchant director, who has made the thing his debtor, and rightly determines for his country's credit abroad to prove that all Englishmen are not fools from home. This is merely the common event. As death comes to all, so do all foreign joint-stocks come to an end. I know the whole system—the jobbing preliminary by gifts, the jobbing direct by sales, the jobbing indirect or mercantile, and the jobbing nepotic—and hold myself qualified to judge how a concern is managed, and how it ought to be managed. But I cannot conceive it credible when a company is removed from all the shoals and quicksands, which may be called the misfortune more than the fault of ignorance, and has the unparalleled fortune to possess a manager who understands what he is about, and has both the capacity and principle to conduct it to success, by that pointed *economy* which, let idiots dream and prate as they will of El Dorados, is quite as essential, *if not more so*, in a gold concern as in any other description of investment that such a company can become the victim of those mistakes, or manœuvres, which, however inexcusable in any case, are at the least the natural result of a number of ignorant persons setting about, under a vague thirst of gain, to do something without an adviser, in the way of deceiving others and themselves. The Port Philip Gold Company is removed far from such a category. It has the unequalled felicity of having set out on plans digested by the most accurate and comprehensively practical geologist who ever lived—thoroughly acquainted by experience with the causes of success, or failure, in this very kind of undertaking; and who, to original investigation on the laws of gold deposits, which will last both as a brilliant scientific discovery, and as a practical guide as long as gold exists to be extracted from the earth, adds every valuable quality of a man of business, united with a strict honour, which I wish all men of business had. These are the immediate advantages of the Port Philip Company. Let us look further at their objects, and the results to proceed from them. It may be very well for common minds, not nicely troubled with moral distinctions, to make use of a gold or any other mania to effect the vulgar object—in vulgar phrase, "of feathering their own nests," or the nests of relatives; but a company formed under the auspices of Mr. Evan Hopkins must be considered to be endowed with much higher qualities and purposes. The discoveries in California, followed by those in Australia, form one of the most important events in the commercial history of the world; and the latter discovery in our own colony, *pare magna*, of the surprising record, especially affects Great Britain. It is possible that vagabonds and scapegraces may take a mere paltry view of these things, as only a means of putting a few more pence into their pockets; but men of character and intelligence think differently. It is of the highest importance to ascertain whether masses of capital can be brought to bear profitably upon the gold-fields of our colony—that is to say, to the nation. It may be of more importance to some individuals that such masses should be squandered for private interests, without any public return; but as effecting the question of Government emigration, and other interests of a higher class, it is of vital consequence to know the real capabilities of these deposits; and if capital can be made available in their development, that an *act so weighty should be done*. I suppose there is no man with any spark of knowledge and discretion in these matters but will admit that, if the Port Philip Company, with the notorious advantages enumerated should fail of success, *no other similar undertaking can succeed*; and the hundreds of thousands of British capital which have been embarked in Californian and Australian schemes must be considered from that moment to be annihilated. Very high duties and responsibilities have, therefore, devolved upon the directors of the Port Philip Company. They have accepted a great trust; and in their conduct before the world lie not only the interests of their own particular shareholders, in itself a sufficient duty, but the interests of the whole of the persons in the whole of these gold companies, who have placed their money in the hope of *bonâ fide* returns, and are waiting the result of an experiment of such universal interest, undertaken by the only man living who is capable of carrying it conclusively through. Do we not all know what is the result of joint-stock companies even at home, in the well-trodden paths of coal mining and iron-making when managed in the usual loose way? If the laxity and incapacity of ordinary management have brought ruin upon all these joint-stocks, though working on facts under every man's nose, and with success standing next door to copy from, what is to be expected 12,000 miles off in a matter of which people are utterly ignorant, if boobyism and favouritism are to play mercenary cross purposes with a competent and honest manager? Have we not heard that the profundity of even Whig sagacity has found some difficulty in governing colonies by a board at home? How, then, can we hope that a board of even all the Dombeys within the bills can govern gold mines in that way any better? Unity and unthwarted action are essential to success, even with an indifferent manager; but that such an individual as Mr. Hopkins should have been controlled or embarrassed in a gold undertaking by any oracle of the Monument, is hard to hear and hard to believe, however true. If there be such a one, let him ask, and submit to the experience of his colleagues, who can inform him of the superintendent's qualifications. Let him ask who preceded Mr. Hopkins at Marmato in vain, and then judge what encouragement there is for nobodies to play at gold mining. This is not a common joint-stock, and it never shall be made so. Persons for certain purposes can be found anywhere. A concern depending on Mr. Hopkins must proceed correctly for the benefit of the *whole* body of shareholders, or cease to exist.

No black sheep can be owned by such a shepherd. I look, at the least, with supreme contempt on any one who presumes to dictate to the superintendent of the Port Philip Company. If a vessel is carried to an unknown coast without a pilot, rocks and quicksands a-head, and no one having the least acquaintance with the course, the hapless crew must struggle as they can against a thousand chances for life; but when there is a practised pilot, and some of the officers take the tiller out of his hands to sport with, and make bets on the chances of destruction, having secured boats for their own escape, the sooner the passengers put the culprits in irons the better.—*August* 30. DAVID MUSHET.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

SIR,—To my knowledge, there exists considerable anxiety with regard to South Australia among those who are interested in its prosperity. The rush of settlers to the gold colonies leads them to fear that for want of sufficient labour their capital will be endangered, and the fruits of their industry annihilated. As a landowner in South Australia, I believe that this expectation is an erroneous one. The splendid agricultural resources of that colony are, perhaps, unexampled. Beef and mutton, of first-rate character, are supplied in prodigious quantities from its luxurious pastures; the various root-crops of the farmer attain a bulk almost fabulous to us in England; the vine and various European fruits grow and ripen most luxuriantly; while the specimens of wheat from Adelaide which were exhibited in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace, proved a marvel even among the cereal displays in that wondrous edifice. With such bounteous productions, what does South Australia require?—good markets at easy distances. The gold districts are being peopled by vast multitudes; towns and villages will spring up along the rivers, and in the valleys adjacent. Men, there, intent only on getting the precious metal, which purchases nearly all the good things of life, neglect the proper cultivation of the soil; their wants must be supplied by neighbouring settlements; and, in common with some of the oldest and most intelligent of the colonists, I anticipate not ruin, but wealth—wealth attained by industry—to South Australia.

Therefore, let intending emigrants, in selecting the future field for their labours, not cast aside the agricultural colonies, for in these are to be found honour and independence. The riches that will not fail to repay their operations will be of a character to bring permanent blessings with them, and such as they may point out to their children with pride and satisfaction. I know of no field which opens a surer or more splendid prospect of good investment than South Australia: the climate is the best on that continent; the society possesses all the *prestige* and respectability of that of the mother-country; the excesses of the gold colonies are unknown, and, therefore, not brought before the eyes of families and children; the soil most grateful, the profits great; and the capital city already possessing most of the *agrémens* of an English metropolitan town. Labour is the great want at present; but if the man of energy and capital go out to Adelaide, accompanied by a staff of servants who know and are attached to him, and if he take a few of the recently improved implements by which handicraft may be economised, there is in that truly blessed country a certain and satisfactory future awaiting him.—VERBUM SAP: *Aug.* 27.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING COMPANY.

The first half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday last, the 30th Aug.,—J. GARRARD, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. M. Walford) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following directors' report:—

Your directors, in submitting this first half-yearly report and accounts have satisfaction in being able to congratulate the proprietors on the state and prospects of the undertaking entrusted to their management. The Tamar Works have been in full operation, and the profits thereon enable your directors to declare, subject to your approval, a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, on the whole paid-up capital, and to leave a small rest. From circumstances incidental to a new business, and from the alterations and additions which it has been found necessary to make, the works at Mill Wall have not been productive of much return during the past half-year, but your directors fully rely on being able, at the next meeting, to lay before you a satisfactory result for the current half-year. The directors have made arrangements, on favourable terms, for taking leases for 21 years from Lady-day last of the Tamar and Mill Wall Smelting Works. When these leases are completed, a proper deed will be executed by the directors, acknowledging that they hold them in trust for the benefit of the company.

The statement of accounts showed—Capital subscribed, 50,000*l.*; outstanding accounts, 1813*l.* 4s. 6d.=51,813*l.* 4s. 6d.—By plant account, additions and improvements, 26,552*l.* 19s. 11d.; stock ditto, 20,770*l.* 18s. 3d.; preliminary expenses, 1565*l.* 9s. 11d.: leaving in hand, 2923*l.* 16s. 5d. The working account showed—Cash and bills at bankers, 2353*l.* 6s. 1d.; ores, furnace bottoms, and materials at the Tamar Works, 46,484*l.* 17s. 4d.=48,120*l.* 3s. 5d.—Ores and materials to Dec. 31 last, 19,863*l.* 4s. 8d.; ditto since, to 30th of June, 26,198*l.* 2s. 3d.; insurance, petty cash, &c., 324*l.* 12s.: showing a profit of 2224*l.* 4s. 6d.

The CHAIRMAN said he congratulated the meeting on the present state of the company's affairs and its future prospects; he believed they had good and efficient officers, and able and industrious workmen. At present the Tamar Works was their sheet anchor; they had an advantage which every establishment did not possess in the manager there, who was exceedingly well qualified, having previously had much experience in the refuse ores of South America, which were not reducible by amalgamation, and therefore required smelting. His son, a young man of much promise, also held an appointment under him, an arrangement which he thought highly desirable, as having two superior officers well acquainted with the details of their business, under any circumstances they were not likely to be entirely deprived of a competent manager. The works at Mill Wall might now be said to be firmly established, and he hoped at the next half-yearly meeting of the company to give as good an account of the results there as he had now given of the Tamar Smelting Works. Their resident manager there was also highly qualified, having studied mineralogy in Germany and South America, and his deputy had been a lecturer on chemistry at the principal hospitals, and was an excellent assayer. Notwithstanding their qualifications, they were in the receipt of but moderate salaries; but he had no doubt, if the company prospered, the shareholders would wish them to share in the general prosperity. The importation of silver ores, and the refuse of other smelting-houses, was comparatively a new trade; but was becoming a most important one. They were informed that one house alone had a cargo of 1200 tons now afloat; and he believed the silver trade would prove more generally profitable than gold, inasmuch as the first finder of the latter reaped the principal profit, while silver ores had to go through the hands of the merchant and the smelter, distributing employment among numerous classes. He was happy to say they had the patronage of the principal importers of ores. They were brought to their works crushed and sampled, and they had then to bid for them with other houses; but being on their establishments, they were worth rather more to them—being a costly article to re-pack and transport; and, under any circumstances, they got some profit out of them. He would just observe that theirs was an almost unprecedented case, from the fact that every one of their directors were intimately acquainted with the metal trade, and well versed in the business of the company they had been called upon to manage.

Capt. MANGLES enquired, seeing that theirs was a business in which their plant must become continually depreciated, and their furnaces wear out, if any fund was established to meet such exigencies?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the question had received their attention; at present there would be a small rest after payment of the dividend, and it was their intention immediately to establish a depreciation fund.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and the dividend agreed to; and Messrs. Joseph George and Charles Hilton Hingestone were elected auditors, at an allowance of 30*l.* per annum between them.

Mr. PERCIVAL JOHNSON stated that in the half-year they had smelted 1850 tons of ore, and at Mill Wall they had produced their fourth plate of silver. These works were now ready for reducing the richer class of ores, manufactures, sweepings, &c., but coal being dear in London, the poorer kinds would hardly pay, and would, therefore, be smelted at Tamar. They had the promise of the next cargo of 304 tons from Messrs. Gibson and Sons: the heavy parts of the buildings were now complete, and he was sure every shareholder who would visit the works would be highly gratified at the state of the property of which he held a share. At Tamar, they employed 130 men and boys on the works.

In answer to a proprietor, the CHAIRMAN said he thought the question of remunerating the directors had better stand over until the next meeting; and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting broke up.

LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices on Wednesday last,—WM. PRINSEP, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the subjoined statement of accounts, ending 30th June, 1853:—

Capital	£20,860	0	0			
Creditors	183	14	10			
Sales of ore	24	7	5			
Interest on loans, &c.	182	17	3			
Fees on registration	3	14	0			
On 300 shares, delivered up under the award...	300	0	0	=£21,554	13	6
Furniture, stores, buildings, &c.	£ 811	7	10			
Expenditure	6975	7	10			
Mines' cost	8887	5	0			
Thomas Field	1100	0	0=	17,774	0	8
Leaving balance in favour of the company				£3,780	12	10

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

Although your directors have upon this occasion little of a positive character upon which to report, they can with confidence submit that (placing firm reliance upon the sanguine opinion of their mining captain) a rich return for the present outlay will, ere long, be obtained, if those indications which miners are accustomed to look upon elsewhere as giving the fairest promise of the existence of copper ore, particularly in Cuba, Devon, and Cornwall, can be relied upon in Jamaica.

At your last ordinary meeting, Mr. John Taylor, of Good Hope, Jamaica, was appointed your resident director on the island. That gentleman entered upon his duties on the 1st Jan., and devoted his well-known zeal and activity for the promotion of your interests, but finding that his other avocations would not leave him sufficient time to do justice thereto, he resigned the appointment on the 30th of June, and the whole management has now been placed in the hands of Capt. Lean. Your directors have great confidence in his integrity and mining experience; his operations have been highly commended, and as these will now be entirely concentrated on the works at River Head, your board is of opinion that any additional expenditure for superintendence may be avoided for the present. The strictest regard to economy has been observed, and it is now the determination of your board to prosecute with energy the development of the fine lodes at River Head; the suspension of all other works has been ordered until this object has been gained. The lease of an adjoining property on Carrick Hill, through which the lodes have been traced, has been secured to the company on favourable terms. Capt. Harpur relieved the company of all further expense on his account by his resignation on the 6th May last.

ABBEY GREEN.—A very few hands were retained by Captain Lean to examine one part of the lode which he considered had not been sufficiently tested, but all operations there have now ceased.

FRIENDSHIP.—Captain Lean discovered in April last, by an alteration in the course of driving, such improved indications of a good lode that he considered it advisable to prosecute a further search upon a moderate scale of expenditure; some rich stones of ore were taken out, but on sinking deeper the same good promise was not maintained, and a suspension of all further operations at this locality has been ordered.

RIVER HEAD.—Seven adits have been opened, and the last is expected to intersect the lodes at a depth of 60 fathoms from surface, and has been driven 33 fms. In No. 3 adit the great gossan lode has been intersected, varying from 11 to 30 feet in width, and on the 9th July Capt. Lean reports as follows:—"The large gossan lode in No. 1 adit bears the same favourable character, composed of gossan, spar, capel, mundic, and yellow ore; this remark will also apply to Nos. 2 and 6 adits. No alteration has taken place in No. 3 adit since my last; the men are still engaged driving through the cross-course. The large gossan lode in the shaft, recently commenced, for the purpose of ventilating Nos. 1, 2, and 3 adits, looks exceedingly rich—it is beautifully tinged with ore. If this lode does not produce a large quantity of ore it will be an exception to the general nature of things. A better prospect could not be desired in Devon or Cornwall, also in the adjoining island, Cuba, which is the best criterion. We cannot expect a large quantity of ore at 30 fms. only from the surface, but you will perceive these upper adits must be driven, in order to ventilate those of a greater depth; and, moreover, the lodes should be thus tested by shallow adits before deep expensive cross-cuts are commenced."

Mr. Taylor confirms this good promise on the 10th June in the following terms:—"Mr. Richard Atkinson, of the firm of Atkinson, Macgregor, and Co., went with me all through the various adits. He said he never saw anything so closely resembling the Cuba Mines, the country being precisely similar in every respect, and we had every reason to hope the result would be the same. I have never had but one opinion of River Head, and still am most sanguine, and shall indeed be disappointed if you do not reap a rich reward." There has been driven, by contract, at this mine 266 fms. in the past half-year.

The balance-sheet will show the expenditure up to the 30th June, and also the available assets, to which must be added the value of the 3140 unappropriated shares. Your directors will take powers from the approaching meeting for the disposal of these shares amongst the shareholders in such manner as may be most beneficial to the general interests. Mr. Lowndes having resigned his seat at the direction, the election of another shareholder in his place will be submitted for your consideration.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he need not occupy much time in referring to the position of the company. The report was before the meeting, and it was necessarily meagre, their operations being confined now to one spot. Very little work had been done at Abbey Green Mine, where an attempt had been made to discover ore, but the result had not been satisfactory, and at which mines the shareholders, at a former meeting, expressed their wish that the works should not be proceeded with. At Friendship, Captain Lean had made a turn in the adit, or, rather, cross-cut, which led to the discovery of some very rich stones, a very important feature in the change of the mine. Mr. John Taylor had expressed an opinion that the lode which had been cut in the adit at Riverhead was the forerunner of a metallic lode. The indications at Riverhead continued to be of a nature confirmatory of the opinion which had always been entertained of the value of these mines; and those who had visited the property looked upon them as similar to those found in Cuba. Mr. Taylor had expressed the same opinion, and had thereby confirmed that of Capt. Lean. In No. 7, Captain Lean had already driven in 33 fathoms. The natives were now doing most

of the hard work, and had become excellent labourers; the expenses would thus be considerably reduced. Capt. Lean was now sinking a winze, and was proceeding with the utmost energy, driving on the course of the lode, which it was possible they might strike in less than six months—perhaps, in less than three months; but, of course, it was impossible to fix the precise time. Capt. Lean was, however, very cautious in giving an opinion, and would not commit himself in any way, if he could avoid it; but he (the chairman) thought the shareholders would find that the researches of their captain would be attended with the success they deserved. The next point which the meeting had to consider was the appropriation of the 3140 shares; the appointment of a director in the room of Mr. Lowndes, who had retired, would likewise be a matter for their consideration. Mr. Vining had strongly recommended the sending over of some one to inspect and superintend the mines, and the directors thought it advisable that Mr. Vining's suggestion should be carried into effect when their operations were more advanced. Of course, the directors did not wish to have unlimited power in this respect, but would act upon the opinion of the shareholders.

Mr. Isaacs said he had listened with some degree of attention to the remarks which had fallen from the chairman, and thought them very judicious. If th lode should be discovered, and turn out as valuable as was expected, the shares, as a matter of course, would increase very much in value; and, therefore, if the 3140 unappropriated could be withheld, it would be very important they should be so. He did not entirely approve of increasing the expenses of the company, by sending out a superintendent to Jamaica. He (Mr. Isaacs) well knew the island of Jamaica, having lived there for nearly 40 years of his life, and he must confess that he was not so sanguine as many gentlemen in this country with regard to the existence of copper in any abundance. He regretted the absence of Mr. Taylor, who was, he believed, in London, and ought, he thought, to have attended the meeting, to have given an account of his stewardship. With respect to the accounts, he should be sorry to say one word in contradistinction to them, because he was quite satisfied they were correct, but they were made up in such general terms that it was impossible to get at the particulars. He thought it would certainly be more satisfactory if the accounts were submitted to the shareholders more in detail.

The Chairman explained that, on the subject of expenditure, Mr. Isaacs had fallen into error; at least, so far as his statement went with regard to the accounts not being more fully detailed. That which was submitted to the meeting was merely the balance-sheet, but the whole of the items from which that was made up were fully detailed in the accounts, which were open 14 days before the meeting for the shareholders to inspect, and if Mr. Isaacs had devoted about half an hour to their inspection he would have found every item which made up the aggregate statement in the balance; the whole of the expenditure was there given in detail. With regard to Mr. John Taylor, he was bound to say that the shareholders were much indebted to the valuable services of that gentleman.

Mr. Isaacs thought it would be as well for the future to insert a note at the foot of the printed balance-sheet sent to each shareholder, to the effect of the accounts being open for inspection at the office.

The Chairman considered it a very good suggestion, and promised that it should be adopted; for the better acquainted shareholders made themselves with the accounts and affairs of the company, the more satisfactory would it be to the directors.

Mr. Goding remarked that Mr. Isaacs's opinion, relative to the value of the property, differed entirely from that of almost every other shareholder, as well as from the opinion of competent authorities who had visited the mines, and he (Mr. Goding) thought it rather singular, if Mr. Isaacs was so dissatisfied with the undertaking, that he should have continued a shareholder in it. He (Mr. Goding) had had some private information, which was very encouraging, and he believed that the general opinion was that the property would ultimately become highly remunerative.

Mr. Isaacs begged to say that all he possessed in the world was in Jamaica, and therefore he wished this property well. If the directors would favour him with an order to Captain Lean, he (Mr. Isaacs) would get a friend of his to inspect the mines and report upon them, without any cost to the company.

The Chairman said he could not only see no objection to such a course, but, on the contrary, he thought that the shareholders would be much obliged to Mr. Isaacs for his kind offer.

The report of the directors, and audited accounts, were unanimously adopted.

The next question was with reference to the unappropriated shares, and after some discussion it was moved by Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Hooke, and carried unanimously:—That the directors be, and are hereby, empowered to dispose of the 3140 unappropriated shares amongst the shareholders, at such time and in such equitable manner as the directors may think advisable; and in case all such shares be not taken up by the shareholders, then the directors be empowered to dispose of the remaining shares as they may think best for the interest of the company.

T. Gibbs, Esq., was elected a director in the room of Mr. Lowndes, resigned.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, in whose zeal and ability the meeting expressed the fullest confidence, terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers in this company was held at the offices, on Monday, the 29th August,—Chester Christon, Esq., in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Islip Odell, James Magnus, Thomas Reece, William Holgate, John Stinton, Samuel King Church, Francis Garratt, William Froom, jun., John Davies, and William Battye.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, the financial statement and balance-sheet were submitted and passed, and ordered to be entered in the cost-book, as follows:—

Dr.—Total cash payments to 1st July		£6493	13 8
June and July labour cost	£1419 7 7		
Ditto ditto office expenses	14 1 11		
John Davies, for 3d instalment of purchase of mine	375 0 0		
Paid sundry merchants' bills, as per cash book	277 6 5=	2085	15 11
Balance at bankers		180	7 6
Total		£8759	17 1
Cr.—Total cash payments on account of calls, to 1st July		£6621	5 0
Ditto ditto from 1st July to 19th August		1963	15 0
Cash received for tin sold		174	17 1
Total		£8759	17 1

ASSETS.

Balance at bankers	£180	7 6
Arrears, as per Cost-book, of which £307 10s. has since been paid	1415	0 0
Tin sold, L. C. and W. Daubuz, 27th August	458	13 9
Estimated value of tin to be sold prior to the next bi-monthly meeting, say 10 tons	700	0 0
Balance against the mine	240	14 2
Total	£2994	15 5

LIABILITIES.

August and September cost, say	£1600	0 0
August and September office expenses, say	10	0 0
Capt. John Davies, for fourth instalment of purchase of mine	375	0 0
Sandys, Vivian, and Co., for castings	300	17 10
Sandys, Vivian, and Co., draft due 1st November	500	0 0
Merchants' bills for July cost	196	16 7
Bridgwater, for printing	£0 17 0	
Bunney, for stationery	3 16 6	
Reynolds, for stationery	7 7 6=	12 1 0
Total	£2994	15 5

Balance-Sheet from August 27, 1852, to August 19, 1853.

Dr.—Amount advanced by adventurers		£8585	0 0
Capital account for calls unpaid, per contra		1415	0 0
Acceptances		1503	15 1
Sundry creditors		1453	2 4
Total		£12,956	17 5
Cr.—Cash in the bank		£180	7 6
Sundries:—viz., Tin ore, 21*l.* 8s. 11d.; Copper ore, 8*l.* 3s. 9d.		29	12 8
Calls unpaid, per contra		1415	0 0
Cost of St. Agnes Mine		1125	0 0
Property:—viz., Furniture at St. Agnes	£ 3 7 11		
Engine-houses	1282 17 1		
Loose stock, &c.	172 13 4		
Engines and machinery	4956 2 2		
Plant	801 12 5=	7216	12 11
Mining account for outlay this year		2990	4 4
Total		£12,956	17 5

The following report, from Capt. Davies, was then read:—

Aug. 27.—I have great pleasure in presenting a detailed account of our operations in this mine during the past year, believing, as I do, that our efforts, success, and prospects cannot fail to give satisfaction to every shareholder connected with this adventure. It will be borne in mind by you that 12 months ago I represented Wheal Kitty as a mine that had been very productive for tin and copper, gave some explanations as to the abrupt manner of her abandonment, and stated that with a capital of 15,000*l.*, properly, promptly, and economically laid out, there was every prospect of success. This you believed, and in a day the present company was formed (with few exceptions). In order, therefore, that you should not be disappointed, every effort has since been made to develope the resources of the mine with as little delay as possible. On taking possession, we found the account-house and carpenters' shop standing, and in tolerable good condition; other buildings had been thrown down and removed, and considerable damage done by the removal of timber from the shafts, &c. Our first operations consisted in the removal of rubbish for the foundation of an engine-house, boiler-house, and stack, to quarry stones for the buildings, to contract for the engine, the pump work, the masonry, &c., and in the space of ten weeks from the time of taking possession all the buildings were complete, and the engine in full course of working, pumping the water out of the mine. The engine is a 50, entirely new; length of stroke in cylinder 10 feet, in shaft 9 feet, having two boilers, each 11 tons. Her motion is bright, working gear bright, and altogether finished in a style reflecting credit on the makers. In connection with the engine, we had to collar and secure the shaft, to divide and case it down, to fix ladder-sollars and ladders, cut cistern plat at the adit and headway for the plunger, to fix bearers, cistern, rods, rod-stays, 46 fms. plunger-lift, drop-lift, &c, all of which consisted of new materials. Immediately after setting the engine to work we commenced collaring and securing other shafts in the mine, one of which, the eastern whim-shaft, is now secured, divided, and cased down from grass to adit, and a good footway fixed in it. Tails shaft is also cleared to the 12 fm. level, and bedded down; but the old engine-shaft having been sunk on the great cross-course was so collapsed that, after expensive trials to secure it, we deemed it more economical to abandon it, and to sink a new shaft from grass; accordingly, after a course of dialing, we commenced the sinking, and also bored to meet to meet it from the 44 and 34 fm. levels, so that upwards of 20 men have been constantly employed here day and night (Sundays excepted), and some time next week we expect to hole it. This shaft, when holed, will be about 110 fms. deep, including the perpendicular and the underlay, for from the 24 downwards it is on the course of the lode. It is also in the centre of the mine, and when finished will be of great service to us as a drawing-shaft, as up to this time, for the want of a drawing-shaft, the most productive parts of the mine are unavailable. After having pumped the water out, we found several parts of the mine collapsed, many of the levels filled with rubbish, a want of ventilation, and the mine throughout worked to great disadvantage; we, therefore, set about clearing, securing, and ventilating. In the 44, east of engine-shaft, we have succeeded in holing a winze. That part of the mine is now thoroughly ventilated, a great deal of tin ground laid open, and 16 men employed there, since Saturday last, breaking good tinstuff; and from that part of the mine we shall derive great profit. The 44 is also cleared and secured for a considerable distance, and upwards of 180 fathoms of tramroad fixed. In this level, west of cross-course, we discovered a splendid course of tin, from which samples of a very superior description have been forwarded to the office to be inspected by the company, but for the want of ventilation we were under the necessity of abandoning the project of stoping. A winze, therefore, has been in course of rising for some months past, called Gerry's rise, and in less than a month from this time we hope to communicate with the 34. This winze will ventilate and open up a very important part of the mine, after which we shall have recourse to the tin discovered, and employ at least 36 men, whose average tribute will not exceed 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* We shall extend this level west, where the lode in the fore-breast is rich for tin. We have cleared and secured the bottom level (the 54), and laid 60 fms. of tramroad. The lode here at the time of our commencing to drive was very poor, but we soon had an improvement, so that we have already driven 10 fms. through good tin ground. The lode is from 4 to 12 ft. wide. On Saturday last we employed 16 men to stope the back of this level. The prospects are good, and the lode in the end rich for tin. By sinking a winze through from Benny's bottoms we have also ventilated this level. This discovery in the bottom of the mine has greatly enhanced the value of the property; and to facilitate our downward explorations, we have branched off the engine-shaft from the perpendicular, on the course of the lode; 8 fathoms diagonally are already sunk, so as to complete the shaft to the 54, and very shortly we shall commence sinking for another level. It will be borne in mind that at the first meeting of the adventurers, in giving an outline of the manner in which this mine had been worked, I adverted to the fact of the losing the lode at the 12, 24, and 34 fathom levels, west of the western cross-course, and that if the lode could be found again, the mine could not fail to be tripled in value. No time, therefore, was lost in the pursuit; six men were accordingly set to work at the 34, and in less than a week the lode was found—small at first, but it soon widened, and improved in richness; and I have great pleasure in stating that we have driven 10 fms. through a good course of tin. Operations, however, have been suspended here for some time past, awaiting the holing of the new shaft, The level having been completely filled with attle and tinstuff; in short, tons of tin are now lying in the level, but immediately on the finishing the shaft, and the clearing the level, operations will be resumed. This discovery is in whole unexplored ground from top to bottom. The boundary of the sett extends from 300 to 500 fms. farther west; and as the old celebrated Pink Mine, due north from this, but close upon it, made enormous quantities of tin on parallel lodes, there cannot be a doubt but that here also we shall meet with similar results. The upper levels (the 12 and 24) are also unwrought from a want of a shaft, and a great deal of tribute ground unavailable till the holing takes place. In addition to the foregoing, a great deal of underground work has been done by us, such as the clearing and securing the adit hundreds of fathoms in length, clearing and securing winzes, fixing footways, clearing pitches, &c., including the clearing 50 fms. east and west of the eastern whim-shaft, and various jobs of work, too numerous to mention in a report.

Having been actively engaged underground, we have not been less so at surface. True it is, we have not bestowed much labour in repairing the counting-house, nor spent much money in the furniture; but we have built a very good smithy, assay-office, sample-house, sump-house, &c. We have also contracted for, erected, and set to work, a beautiful steam whim-engine, with cage and gear complete, built engine-house, boiler-house, and stack for the same; fixed pulley stands and poppet heads; procured chains and buckets; fixed double guides from top to bottom in the engine-shaft, so that this machine draws to grass a ton of stuff at a time with the greatest ease imaginable. This engine has an 18-in. cylinder, double-acting, bright parts, well finished rotary gear, 4-ton fly-wheels, and a boiler 6 tons weight, and so fixed as to command every shaft in the mine. We find, therefore, that by substituting buckets with guides for the common kibble, a very great saving is effected in the drawing department. A steam stamping-engine we have also erected, 30-in. cylinder, double-acting and double-expansive, 9-ft. stroke, equal beam, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, fly-wheel 9 tons, crank, ratchet gear, sweep rod, &c., and a 9-ton boiler. We have already attached two 12-head axles, with 24 heads thereto. The third axle is delivered on the mine, and in a few days we shall have set to work 36 heads of stamps; and in about three months hence we hope to have set other 36 heads going, making in all 72. This stamping-engine is also quite new, well finished, and is of ample power to work 96 heads of stamps by adding another boiler. In order to get this engine and stamps to work, we had to build a mass of masonry, including loading for fly-wheels, cylinder loading, engine-house, boiler-house, foundation for stamps, and a tall chimney shaft. The stack is 15 ft. diameter at the base, and 107 ft. high, built for two purposes—viz., to steam the boilers, and to carry off the smoke from the burning-houses, as in our tinstuff there are large quantities of arsenical pyrites. The burning-house, with six ovens, is in course of building. Two ovens are finished, and some time next week we shall commence calcining. We are also building arsenic-houses, long flues, &c., so as to arrest the arsenic in way to the stack; by so doing we shall save several tons of arsenic every year, and prevent damages to vegetation. The tin dressing-floors, in the next place, claim a few brief remarks, but to describe them properly a diagram ought to accompany this report; suffice it say, however, we believe we have made a very great improvement as to the arrangements on our predecessors. We have four tin dressing machines, or shifting tables, fixed, so that the pulverised tinstuff oozing through the stamp grates runs over them without manual labour, by which means we can take out the crop tin at a saving of at least 50 per cent., on any other plan hitherto introduced; and we believe we have made great improvements in the arrangements of the buddle-floors, slime-pits, trunks, rack-floors, racks, &c. To make these arrangements, we have had to remove hundreds of fathoms of rubbish, build walls, and make tunnels. In this mine there is a great lack of water for tin washing and other purposes; we have, therefore, had to drive a shallow level about 60 fms. in length, and to sink a shaft 10 fms. deep, so that the waste water from the tin washing may flow into the level, and be pumped up by the stamps' engine. The level and shaft are both finished; and our sumpmen are actively engaged fixing a 12-in. plunger-lift, which will be known hereafter as the revolving lift. This lift will be set to work in a few days; afterwards the additional water will expedite and economise our stamping and tin washings; but although a great deal of work has already been done as to the floors and various apparatuses, we have yet a great deal more to do. Having given a brief outline of the work already done, and the plant of machinery, &c., I beg to draw your attention to our position and prospects. From the preceding statement, it will be seen that nearly all our time has been taken up in preliminary preparations, so as to work the mine hereafter as she ought to be worked. Three new steam-engines have been erected, and the water pumped out of the mine. A new shaft has been sunk from grass, and is almost complete. Two winzes have been holed for ventilation, and the third is almost holed; 100 fms. of pitwork has been fixed, shafts, levels, winzes, and pitches cleared, and tram-roads laid; two horse-whims made, with capstan, sheers, balance bobs, &c., and sundry surface buildings erected; so that our operations on the lode have been very limited indeed. We have, however, sold 9 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs. of tin, and sampled 20 tons 14 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. We have large heaps of tinstuff at grass yet to sample, and large heaps underground. We have also about 80*l.* worth copper ore at surface preparing for the market, which, under all the circumstances, has placed us in a very proud position. Our prospects are very good indeed. The rich discovery at the 34 is, from present appearances, of very great importance—the value of which I shall estimate at 20,000*l.* At the 44, east of engine-shaft, through which we have sunk a winze, we have about 700 fathoms of tin ground laid open, worth about 6*l.* per fm.—amount, 4200*l.* This will work at 8s. in 1*l.* In the back of the 44, west of the cross-course, we have about 1200 fms. of good tin ground, worth about 10*l.* per fm.—amount (say) 12,000*l.* Gerry's rise passes through this ground; this will work at about 6s. in 1*l.* In the 54 fm. level we have a good lode, and about 600 fms. of good tin ground laid open, worth about 8*l.* per fm.—amount, 4800*l.* This will work at about 7s. in 1*l.* The new shaft will soon open up a great deal of tin ground not in this estimate; and various other parts of the mine are looking well, and will yield a great deal of tin. The original estimate for laying the mine open, and procuring the necessary plant, &c., was 15,000*l.* At that time the price of Norway timber was only 7*l.* per foot, and the price of all other mining materials unusually low. At present, the same sort of timber is selling at 1s. 1d., and all other materials are considerably higher in price. Nevertheless, with all these disadvantages, I find that, from working economically, the 15,000*l.* will be quite ample.

The tin bill produced amounted to 458*l.* 13s. 9d., for 6 tons 11 cwts. 0 qr. 6 lbs. of tin, sold on the 27th August, at 70*l.* per ton; and a draft of certificate of registration of shares ordered to be printed.

It was resolved,—that Capt. Davies' salary be raised from 6 guineas to 12 guineas per month from this date; and that the secretary's salary be raised from 4 guineas to 5 guineas per month.—That the secretary be requested to give notice to the shareholders whose calls are in arrear, that all shares upon which calls are then unpaid will be forfeited, if not paid on or before the 14th September next, and to convene a meeting of the finance committee for the purpose of declaring such shares forfeited, agreeably to the 10th rule.—That Messrs. Odell, Goslett, Stinton, Holgate, S. King Church, Robert Laing, and Thomas Reece be, and are hereby appointed, the finance committee for the ensuing two months.

TREBURGET UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Kingsmead-terrace, Bath, and, by adjournment, at the Royal Hotel, on the 25th Aug.,—John Quier, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. T. Gosse (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and stated that, consequent upon the large number of persons composing the company, it was deemed advisable, for greater convenience, to adjourn the meeting to the Royal Hotel, and the number of gentlemen present on this occasion fully justified the course adopted.

The minutes of the last meeting on the mine were read and confirmed.

The following statement of accounts were submitted and passed:—

Cost for June	£121	8 0	
Merchants' bills	76	6 11	
Cost for July	139	18 7	
Merchants' bills	55	17 1	
Account of engine	260	0 0=	£653 10 7
Balance from last account	£ 94	4 10	
Call of 2s. 6d. per share, made June last	512	0 0=	606 4 10
Balance against the mine			£ 47 5 9

The following report of Capt. Julian, the company's agent (who was present), was then read:—

Since the last meeting we have sunk 7 fathoms 3 feet; we are now down 15 fathoms from the adit, making in all from surface 23 fathoms; the ground throughout has been of the most splendid character for producing lead, passing through a quantity of branches, composed of white iron and mundic, and within the last 6 feet the ground has been of a lighter colour, which has produced branches containing lead, dipping towards a lode called Mayne's lode (marked on the plan), and which I expect we shall meet in about 2 fms. more sinking; which lode, when seen, I am sanguine will be found to contain lead, as those branches containing lead, before alluded to, are dipping towards that lode. Our driving on the eaunter lode has been about 16 fathoms; the lode throughout the whole of this driving has been of an exceedingly cheering character, being full 6 feet wide, deposited in a fine stratum of ground, and contains a quantity of mundic, lumps of which have been taken out. On Gosse's lode we have driven about 15 fms.; in the early part of this driving the lode was rather irregular, but for the last few fathoms it has been well-defined, full 3 feet wide, and composed of mundic, prian, and soft spar. From the experience I have had of mining, I find that where large deposits of mundic are found at a shallow depth, it is almost in every case followed with rich deposits of lead at a deeper level, therefore I conclude in this case that we are not sufficiently deep enough in our present drivings to realise the benefit we shall most certainly have at a deeper level. After duly considering the matter, for the future development of the mine I would suggest, being satisfied from the driving on both the lodes in the 15 fm. level that we are not deep enough for lead, that the flat-rods be suspended for the present, and operations be confined to sinking the sump-shaft to a 35 fm. level, and a plat cut in the 25 fm. level, and extend a cross-cut west to the Old Treburget and other lodes; also sink a shaft on the course of the Old Treburget lode, where it has been seen on the back.

The Secretary said he had received very satisfactory reports from two different shareholders, who had lately visited the mines, in which they expressed their high approbation of the admirable manner in which the operations on the mine were conducted, and the care which appeared to be taken of the company's now valuable plant and stock. The engine was found to be in excellent order, and doing its duty well. He had much pleasure in directing attention to the specimens from the different lodes lying on the table, possessing as they did the best indications that could be desired of mineral being discovered in the proposed future operations.

The Chairman here said that, as the liabilities of the company at the present time amounted to about 520*l.*, which became payable in the ensuing month, it was necessary, in order to provide funds for that purpose, and for carrying on the operations at the mine, that a call should be made: it was clear that a call of 2s. 6d. per share would be insufficient for both these purposes, and he suggested that a call of 5s. per share should be made, it being considered that this amount would enable the officers to carry on the mine until the next meeting, which he thought would not be rendered necessary until December.

A conversation ensued as to the propriety of dividing the call into two instalments, payable at different intervals; but ultimately, upon the proposition of Mr. Brumby, seconded by Mr. Freeman, it was unanimously resolved—That the prospects of the mine warranting further operations, and a vigorous prosecution of the same, it is deemed necessary and advisable by this meeting that a further call of 5s. per share be now made, payable on the 7th Sept. next; and also that those shareholders now in arrear be requested to pay up their calls within 21 days from the date of this meeting, or, in default, that the necessary legal proceedings be taken for the recovery of the same.

It was proposed by Mr. Mason, seconded by Mr. George, and unanimously resolved—That Mr. F. M. Ball, of London, and Messrs. Moor, Brumby, Smith, S. Vivian, Quier, and Freeman be the committee for managing the affairs of the mine until the next general meeting.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the secretary, Mr. J. O. Mayne (the purser), and Capt. Julian (the agent), for their untiring energy in promoting the interest of the company, and developing the mine. The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the committee for their valued services, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair,

THE CLEW BAY COPPER AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, King William-street, Strand, on Monday, the 29th August,—John Duncan, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was numerously attended.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the directors, acting upon the suggestions of Capt. Thos. Dunn, of Tavistock, who had been sent over to the mines at the expense of the lessees, had chartered a vessel at Plymouth, the *Collingwood*, and dispatched her from that port in the early part of July, laden with stones, miners' tools and machinery, materials for building miners' cottages, and carrying along with her also nine Cornish miners, a smith, and carpenter, with Capt. Philip Rogers, for many years attached to the Devon Great Consols Mines, as mining superintendent at Clew Bay. He (the chairman) added that the vessel, after a tempestuous voyage, safely reached the mines, where they were now vigorously at work in sinking three shafts—viz., Duncan's shaft (sulphur), McCormick's (copper), and at Benderg (copper). At all these sites the ground was highly promising, several tons of the finest sulphur ore and copper ore having been obtained; while at a new lode, discovered by Capt. Dunn, there was a large quantity of mundic and gossan discovered, as rich as had been found in any mining ground in the kingdom. He was glad to inform the adventurers that the weekly reports from the mines were most encouraging, and that Capt. Rogers expressed the utmost confidence in the richness and abundance of the ores.

Reports were then read from Capt. Dunn, who had for the second time visited the property, and likewise from Capt. Rogers, confirming all previous statements as to the mineral character of the property, and anticipating large returns both of copper ore and sulphur when the shafts shall have been completed. About 30 tons of sulphur and 4 tons of copper were reported to be ready for shipment.

Samples of white quartz, of which there are large quantities on the estate, were exhibited, with the analysis of kindred samples, reported by Mr. F. Holmes, Professor of Chemistry at the Panopticon, as comprising 94 per cent. of silica, and extremely valuable in the formation of the finest porcelain. Other samples were also shown of higher value, large quantities of which are on the company's property.

The accounts were passed unanimously, the directors were re-appointed, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman, for the important information he had communicated to the meeting.

HEMERDON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders in this mine was held at the offices of Mr. Murchison, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, the 30th August.

Francis Pegler, Esq. (of Messrs. Pegler Brothers) in the chair.

The meeting was an influential one, and the holders of a large number of the shares were present; while from the following reports laid on the table and read, the property would appear to be of more than ordinary value. Messrs. George Moffatt, M.P., Francis Pegler, and J. C. Pickersgill (of Messrs. J. Pickersgill and Son) were elected the committee of management, with power to elect the necessary officers, and fix their respective salaries. A call of 5s. per share (4096) was made, and the committee authorised to take immediate steps for commencing operations, to develope the mine as speedily as possible. The reports are from Capts. James Phillips (of the Bedford United Mines), Joseph Eddy (of Wheal Sydney), Michael Stephens (of Devon West Beam and Silver Brook Mines), and John Harvey:—

Wheal Sidney, July 14.—By your request, I have this day inspected Hemerdon Consols Mine, in the parish of Plympton, St. Mary, Devon, which, in a geological point of view, I consider well adapted for mineral, being the same strata as Wheal Sidney, which is now returning about 10 tons of black tin per month, and also near the granite formation; and being within two miles of the South Devon Railway station at Plympton, and four miles from the sideway at Laira, renders great facilities for the carriage of materials, ores, &c. I find this to be a large sett, averaging about three-quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. There are four lodes open in this sett, bearing east and north, which I will denominate the north, or Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. I will begin with the north or No. 1 lode: here I find they have opened on the back of this lode (the first or western pit) about 7 fms. from surface; the lode is 4 ft. wide. The eastern pit, about 7 fms. apart, is sunk 3 fms.; the lode in this pit is 7 ft. wide, composed of strong gossan, peach, and mundic, very congenial for copper, with an underlay south about 3 ft. in a fm. South of this about 50 fms. is No. 2 lode: here they have opened several pits on the back about 100 fms in length; about 40 fms from the western pit there is a cross-course, which will cross the Nos. 1 and 2 lodes. West of the cross course they have sunk two shafts from 6 to 8 fms. in depth, and about 7 or 8 fms. apart, on the course of this lode; here the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, peach, and rich for tin. East of the cross-course they have sunk several pits about 7 ft. deep; the lode here is precisely the same character as the western pits, but not so rich for ore; this may easily be accounted for, as those pits are so shallow; it appears by this the cross-course has had no material effect; this lode is underlaying north about 3 ft. per fm., consequently they will intersect each other 50 fms. in depth, where may be expected rich deposits of mineral. On No. 3 lode, about 100 fms. south, they have cleared up a pit about 3 fms. in depth, supposed to be sunk by the ancients; the lode here is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and flookan, carrying tin, underlaying north 3 ft. in a fm.: 120 fms. further south is No. 4 lode; this lode has been opened on the back about 10 ft. deep, producing very rich gossan, carrying good stones of tin. I have no hesitation in strongly recommending the working of this sett, as I believe it will prove a good speculation.—Joseph Eddy.

Hemerdon Consols, July 16.—During this week we have not been working on the north lode or No. 1 lode, but we have been working on No. 2 lode at Jones's shaft, where we are driving westward, and are in about 3½ fms. from the shaft, where the lode is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, worth about 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., and the ground is very favourable. On No. 3 lode we are down about 3 fms., where the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, gossan, prian, and tin.—John Harvey.

Ashburton, July 21.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected this mine, situated in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, Devon. This sett is nearly three parts of a mile in length, and half a mile in width, in which four promising lodes have already been discovered, traversing through the whole of this valuable property. It is bounded on the west by Wheal Sidney, and on the south by Bottle Hill Mine. On No. 1, an east and west lode, nothing has been done but sinking a shode pit, in which they have intersected the lode about 3 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. On No. 2 lode a shaft has been sunk for several fathoms, in which, I have been informed, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin work, the ground by the side of a most promising character. I could not examine this lode for the water. The next is No. 3 lode, the richest I ever saw at such a shallow depth, which runs 22 degrees south of east, underlaying south about 3 ft. in a fathom: three shafts have been sunk on its underlie. The distance from the eastern to the western shaft is about 35 fms. Each of these shafts is sunk from 7 to 8 fms., the first 2 fms. through a most splendid gossan, very rich in tin; the lode then becomes harder, and varies in size from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, almost a solid leader of tin, with the exception of a little spar and peach, stained with gossan. The sinking of these shafts to a deeper level was prevented by the water being so quick. They then drove several fms. on the course of the lode, both east and west, where it is about 3 feet wide, equally as rich as in the shaft, and the ground by the side of a beautiful soft light congenial killas. There are large piles of tin work now at the surface, broken from each of these shafts, many lumps from 2 to 3 cwts., which I should judge to be one-half tin, and will produce many tons when dressed; in fact, I cannot call this a speculation, where there is a rich lode of tin laid open for upwards of 30 fms. in length, and from 7 to 8 fms. in depth; and I do not hesitate to say there are above 2,000*l.* worth of tin already discovered. No. 4 lode is a few fathoms further south, underlaying north, and will intersect the above rich lode, in depth, affording the strongest evidence of having large quantities of tin also at your deeper levels. I should, therefore, strongly recommend you to erect an engine at once on No. 3 lode, as you have quite enough tin discovered to pay the cost of it. With such indisputable evidence of mineral before you, there cannot be a doubt as to the successful result of the undertaking.—Michael Stephens.

Hemerdon Consols, Aug. 27.—Having heard of your general meeting on Tuesday next, I have taken the liberty of sending you a report of our proceedings. The north lode (or No. 1), which underlays south, is about 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, gossan, and flookan. On No. 2 lode, which underlays north, and we suppose it will come in contact with No. 1 lode about 50 fms. from the surface) we have sunk four shafts to the depth of 7 fms. We have also driven from the bottoms of two of them about 13 fms., and the lode throughout is from 3 to 4 feet wide, very good, and producing very rich stones of tin. On No. 3 lode, we have cleared up the ancient workings to the depth of 3 fathoms, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of prian, gossan, spar, and tin. No. 4 lode, to the west of the cross-course, is 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and prian: but to the east of it we are at present sinking. We have a great quantity of tin on the surface, and with proper machinery we should soon be able to have some in the market: but without machinery we can do very little more. There have been many persons here to inspect the mine; among them may be mentioned Captains Stephens, Eddy, and Godden, and they all give a very favourable report of the mine.—John Harvey.

Bedford United Mines, April 25.—I went over the mines on Friday last, and now beg to hand you my report thereon. The sett is in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, and lies south of Bottle Hill, and east of Wheal Sydney; the sett is very extensive, and is known to contain four lodes—viz., two tin, and two copper lodes, and I have no doubt further explorations will lay open the lodes. The killas is of the most favourable description, being immediately west of and lying upon the granite of Hemerdon Ball Hill. But two lodes only have been worked on, the appearances of which are more than favourable, as the following description will explain:—The first or north lode in the sett has been laid open on the back for 20 fms. in length, and will average 6 ft. wide, composed principally of very fine gossan, with a little spar, prian, &c. This is a fine promising lode, but has not been sunk on more than a few feet from the surface, and is not producing any mineral at present. The second lode has been worked on more extensively—say 80 fms. long—and is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and tin, the latter yielding

good work for the whole length. There is a shaft now in course of sinking on this lode, in which the lode is 44 ft. wide, producing very good work for tin. The lode underlays north, and the north lode underlays south, and, I should think, judging from the present appearance, they will form a junction at about 60 fms. deep. The two south lodes have not recently been touched, but large stones of gossan, containing spots of copper ore, have been raised therefrom. I feel great pleasure in saying that in Hamerdon Consols you have a most valuable mining property, and I confidently believe from the promising appearance of the north lode, and the present productiveness of the second lode, that sufficient tin will be raised before an engine and stamps can be erected to pay all costs, if not profits. I have no doubt but that the south lodes, when fully developed on the backs, will enhance the value of your property. An adit level, if required, may be brought in on the course of the lodes 30 or 40 fms. deep. In conclusion, I beg to say I have not been for years any concern which I can more confidently recommend as an investment than the Hamerdon Consols. I can scarcely call it a speculation.—J. Phillips.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. level, is 7 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore quite 120*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 40*l.* per fathom, with the appearance of greatly improving. The lode in No. 3 winze sinking under the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 200*l.* per fathom. Nothing new in any other part of these mines since the last report.—Aug. 29.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The men securing the drain are getting on as quickly as possible, but their progress is not so much as expected this week; they are now in rather troublesome ground, and also have been a man short through sickness. In consequence of the ground being streamed for tin, since the suspension of the mine, the old drain is rather troublesome. We have now a stope 10 ft. high, and obliged to carry it 10 ft. wide at top, which will make considerably more work in the clearing, and will retard their progress a little. We have now full hands again; there are about 70 fms. completed, but in consequence of having much rain, and the springs getting up, the men have been hindered a little in the past week, and the progress is not so much as it would have been had it been fine weather. We meet with considerable more water draining from the country, which is obstructing the men in their proceedings by washing back the mud, sand, &c., into the work which they have completed, making extra work to clear it.—James Barratt: Aug. 31.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—We are driving the cross-cut 10 fms. under the adit level, to intersect the north copper lode, which shall be effected with all possible dispatch. —J. Carpenter.

BARGALLY.—The shaft is down about 9 fms. 2 ft. below the adit; there is no change in the rock to notice; we have still some stones of lead in the course of sinking, but not so plentiful within the last 3 feet. Since last report the water has increased. I would recommend a cross-cut after this month.—T. James: Aug. 29.

BAT HOLES.—The ground in the cross-cut at the 60 fm. level, driving towards the Cornish lode is somewhat harder, being mixed with capel, indicating that we are nearing the lode. The Wood lode in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, carbonate of lime, and yielding stones of lead ore occasionally. Our progress at this point is slow, the ground being hard for driving, and no improvement can be expected until we get through the hard bar of ground. The stopes in the bottom of the 48 fm. level north are producing about 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and 1 ton of black jack. The stopes in the bottom of the 18 fm. level will yield 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm; in case these stopes do not improve, we purpose suspending them, and removing the men, when more profitable results may be expected. The stopes in the back of the 18 fm. level, will yield 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm., which will pay well for stoping. On the California lode we have 12 men stoping in the bottom of the shallow level, which is yielding a fair quantity of lead ore, that will pay well for stoping. —W. Barratt: August 31.

BIRCH ALLER.—Having been underground to-day, I beg to hand you the following as my report:—In the 40 fathom level, north of the engine-shaft, the ground is tolerably easy for driving; and the lode is composed principally of killas, mixed with spar and mundic, with spots of lead, jack, and antimony; the 40 fm. level south is looking much the same as I stated last week. In the 30 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, the end continues to show a very promising appearance, with but very little alteration since I wrote you last. The ground in the 15 fathom level, coming under the south whim-shaft, is presenting just the same appearances. In the south whim-shaft the ground is much improved for sinking, and is of a very congenial nature for making lead below. In costeaning, we have not yet cut the western part of the lode. The engine and machinery are doing their work very well.—George R. Odgers: Aug. 27.

BLACK CRAIG.—No. 1 cross-cut north, in the 32 fathom level west, is now driven 3½ fms., and is still in a "rider rock," crossed now and then with joints of lead and carbonate of lime; we must, therefore, continue it until we get the north wall; it looks now like the rider that made the lead on the south side in the 40. No. 2 cross-cut south has not improved. The 52 being now near 10 fms. west of this south cross-cut, I have put the sumpmen to commence another cross-cut about 6 fathoms west of No. 2, where I hope they will be more successful. The pitches are just as last reported. The winze in the bottom of the 25, west of the old engine-shaft, is down about 9 fms., and no better prospect for lead. They will drive south a little way to ascertain the size of the lode. We have now about 50 tons of lead ore ready for shipment.—R. Williams: Aug. 29.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—The 12 fm. level, east of Annie's shaft, is about 2½ ft. wide, mundic and lead, saving work. The stones in this level are much the same as last reported, producing a fair quantity of work. I hope to set the 24 fm. level next Friday, that being our setting day. We have no alterations to report on in the other parts of the mines.—W. Godden: Aug. 30.

BRYNTAIL.—I have set the engine-shaft to sink by six men, 2 fms., at 10*l.* 10s. per fathom, which is now penetrating the lode, where we have a mixture of ore. These prospects, together with the lead found in the bottom of the adit in enlarging and repairing the level, strongly indicates that we shall get a good lode in driving the 11 fm. level east towards the junction, and under the old bunch of ore; when these 2 fms. are completed we shall immediately commence driving. We are getting on repairing the adit with less difficulty than I anticipated, having at present the worst part to contend with, which is near the entrance.—Jas. Roach: Sept. 1.

BUTTERDON.—The lode in the adit end south still maintains its size and character. —Joseph Kemp: Aug. 30.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—We are engaged at present in building the bob-pit, and making all necessary arrangements at Caroline shaft to commence sinking as soon as possible. The 42 fm. level at the tin mine is without alteration. The tin-burning house is in way of working in order to get the tin fit for market by next pay-day. At Varnish's, we have stopped the cross-cut at the 20 fm. level for a short period, by putting two of the men to prepare the shaft for sinking, with the assistance of the pit-man, and two of the men we put with the four men driving east on course of the lode; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and is producing some good stones of work, and appears to be increasing in quality going east: by this means we want to extend as fast as possible. There is no alteration in the cross-cut in the deep adit worth noticing. Our surface men are to-day employed in cleaning out the fine arsenic from the chambers of the calcining furnace, which appears to be turning out good produce for one week's burning. The flues of the kilns are not turning out so much soot as we have seen before, as the kilns have been very much disturbed in the last month's burning.—John Kenrick; W. Cooke: Aug. 29.

CARADON WOOD.—In the last week the winze sinking below the 43 fm. level has been sunk 9 ft., and the lode has changed its underlay from 7 to 2½ ft. in a fathom—that is below the junction of the main and middle lode, the size of which I cannot state, as it is larger than the winze is wide, which is about 3 ft. wide, a very promising lode indeed; there is no alteration in the lode in the north end at the above level, the driving of which is 3 fms. At the north end, in the 30 fm. level, we have cut a large quantity of water, which greatly increased on the engine, in consequence of which we have removed the men and put them at the north end in the 43. The south end in the 30 has been driven about 9 ft.; the lode is small at present, and the ground rather harder than it has been for some time past.—J. Holman: Aug. 30.

CAWSON HILL (South Tawton).—We are still driving west on our large lode last reported on; it still retains its size, and is improving a little for mineral in depth. We think it advisable, after our general meeting, to erect a water-wheel, and sink our engine-shaft on the course of the lode, as the underlay is but very little, when we shall prove our lode as we sink on it. We have no doubt of cutting a good course of grey copper ore before we get 20 fms. from surface, from the present appearances, and the ore it contains at so shallow a depth. We have also samples of our china-clay at the Bovey Potteries, and are trying some experiments on it, to ascertain its value by the general meeting, which we hope to be able to convene in a fortnight's time, as we shall get the report from the Potteries, and the specimens making for us from the clay before that time.—T. Moyle; T. Gidley: Aug. 31.

CHURCHSTOKE.—The men are still working at the road; the Township of Churchstoke have agreed to repair it to the marsh.

CLEW BAY (Mayo).—During the past week we have timbered up Duncan's shaft, and hung the tackle; it is sunk 2 fms., and I hope to proceed with great dispatch in sinking this shaft. M'Cormack's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 6 in., but we cannot proceed with this shaft until it is timbered up. The adit level at Benderg is more favourable for driving; it has also produced some very rich copper ore this week. It has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft. this month, and I have not the slightest doubt but that it will prove a very rich lode in depth. We have commenced taking out the foundation for the smiths' and carpenters' shop.

CLIVE UNITED.—In the adit level, driving north to cut the south lode, the ground is somewhat harder than it has been, which will throw us back a little in cutting the lode. In spilling through the old workings west of Williams' shaft, we have about 9 ft. more to hole, when we shall soon be able to ascertain the value of the lode here. Dungey's shaft still continues in a large, kindly lode, composed of quartz, barytes, sandstone, and occasional stones of lead. In the 10 fm. level, east of Rowland's winze, on the north lode, we have good dredgy grey work all over the end, and a very favourable lode, which I hope will improve as we go on. When we get in a few fms. here, we shall be able to put a pare of men to stope away the end of the winze. In sloding for the south lode east of the adit level, and opposite the barytes shaft, we are still in the ground to the south of the lode, and hope shortly to cut the lode.—J. Tredinnick: Aug. 29.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have cleared the adit from Wheal Treasury south to the main adit from Wheal Abraham, and put the same in good repair. We have commenced driving east on a lode from 1 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, jack, prian, and spots of rich copper ore. In the adit end, west of Slater's lode, the lode is from 1 to 2½ ft. wide—quartz, jack, mundic, and fine stones of copper ore; in the cross-cut north of Slater's the ground is much as last reported. We purpose sinking a shaft on the south lode in the ensuing month.—John Delbridge; Edw. Chegwin: Aug. 29.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—I have stopped the men from the adit end from driving any further, and have put the men to shode on No. 2 lode, and have cut the lode 50 fms. further east, which will enable me to put the engine-shaft in its proper place, which we shall commence sinking at once. The men in taking out the wheel-pit are progressing rapidly. We have 160 loads of stone from the quarry near the wheel-pit for the masons to commence building the walls of the wheel-pit, immediately after the men have finished taking out the same. All other proceedings are progressing satisfactorily.—John Treweek: Aug. 31.

CONISTON UNITED.—Our cross-cuts are getting on much as usual; the lode in the shaft still produces good stones of ore.—Aug. 27.

— The shaft still produces good stones of ore, but no richer. The cross-cuts are much as usual.—John Boundy: Aug. 31.

COOSHEEN MINES.—The mine is looking better than it has since the present working. The end east, on Campbell's lode, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the stope in the bottom of ditto is worth 30*l.* per fm.; and on the new south lode we have a very fine bunch of ore, of the same description as the specimens lately sent to the office. The stopes on the old lode are producing good ore, and there is little doubt we shall raise a good quantity of ore stuff this month. The vessel from Hayle arrived on Tuesday. I hope in about a fortnight the crusher will be up and at work.—J. Thomas: Aug. 26.

— There will be no delay in fixing the crusher, as everything is ready to receive it, and I think we shall have a lot of good stuff to crush.—William Thomas: Aug. 28.

CREETOWN.—We have not only some improvement, but a great alteration in our mine. On Friday last, in blasting a hole at the bottom of the shaft (which is now about 7 fms. below the 12), some large stones of lead were thrown up, mixed with lime, quartz, peach, mundic, and capels, with but little copper, and beyond all, clear of gossan. The lode has come in from the east or hill side, dipping west or down the hill, showing that if it should hold and prove good we have a high back to work away before us, and altogether a new mine. The men were in high spirits at this discovery. Since then we have opened enough to see that the lode is extending itself. I broke some stones to-day near the west end of the shaft, showing we may expect it to reach all the length of the shaft soon; there is quite a different kind of rock coming in, but we are not quite through the lead we were previously in; when we are through this, and the lode makes in it, I shall then have no fear for lead; at all events, we appear to be out of the gossan so long following us down level by level, and the lode seems now become more productive of lead than copper. In the 12 west the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding copper and lead, mixed with black jack (only recently seen in the mine), and mundic—a very kindly looking lode, but still in the gossan. The stopes east of the winze, back of No. 3 level, are yielding some good lead. The winze sinking west of the engine-shaft, in No. 3 level, is unproductive at present.—M. Woolcock: Aug. 30.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft produces saving work, and is very likely to improve. At present we are unable to sink the shaft, owing to a scarcity of manual labour; but we hope in a few days to have sufficient hands to push this object on with vigour. The lode in the 45 fm. level west produces some good stones of lead; and, from the soft and congenial appearance of the lode, we have every reason to believe that, ere long, we shall have a good course of ore; this level to the east is suspended. The lode in the 35 fm. level west yields some saving work, and the ground is favourable both for lead and exploring; in this level to the east the lode is at present unproductive; but in a few more fathoms driving we shall get under a run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 25. The 25 fathom level west is greatly improved, and will now yield 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The 15 fm. level west is yielding a little ore. At Trebellan, we are prevented from making good progress in sinking the shaft, owing to want of ventilation; but in a few days we shall have cleared up a winze, which will make a communication from the 36 fm. level south to the 46; when done, we shall be enabled to sink with all possible dispatch, and to clear the 46 fathom level south, which will put us in a position to set good tribute ground directly. The 46 fm. level north is looking very well indeed, worth 13*l.* per fm., and promising to improve. The lode in the 36 fm. level north is disordered by a cross branch; but, in a few fathoms driving, we think it will become more compact. We are getting on with the roof of the engine-house, and other surface operations, as fast as possible.—John Rodda; Michael Martin: Aug. 30.

CWMYSTWITH.—The lode has been cut through in Row's level, where it is 5 ft. wide, producing about 2 tons of lead ore per fm., and very promising. The lode in Gill's lower level east is looking a little better, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The next sampling, on the 5th Sept., is expected to be about 100 tons.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fm. level, both east and west, is is poor at present. The eastern level is showing very fair indications of an improvement shortly. The lode at Rendle's is about 2 ft. wide—poor.—T. Bawden: Aug. 31.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—We have made a splendid discovery this week in the shaft sinking on the course of the lode at Stokehill; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing large rocks of grey and yellow ore; 2 feet on the north wall is spar, peach, prian, and yellow and black copper ore, a sample produced 19⅞; the south part is a leader of mundic and grey ore, and produced 9¾, which will more than double pay for sinking the shaft, this lode runs 700 fms. through the sett. This extensive sett embraces 10 well-defined lodes, one is about 80 fathoms to the south, and has produced fine stones of copper on the back, which will form a junction about 100 fms. in depth; we shall return thousands of tons of ore before we reach this point. I strongly recommend a perpendicular engine-shaft to be sunk to the east of the cross-course, to intersect these three lodes; these lodes are imbedded in a white killas, which is known in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall to be congenial for mineral, and the most productive lodes in Cornwall are embedded in stratum of the same description—South and West Caradon, Phœnix, and Wheal Arthur Mines, of which this sett is to the east, if not the same lodes are parallel, and it is not my opinion only, but the opinion of all practical miners who ever inspected this mine, that it will ultimately turn out as rich and lasting as the above-named mines. I should advise all speculating gentlemen to call and see for themselves; by so doing they will not regret their visit. If they do, it will from not being a shareholder of such rich and productive property, as this is the best sett taken up since the Devon Great Consols.—Martin Stephens: Aug. 30.

DEVON UNITED.—No alteration since last report.—J. Carpenter.

DEVON WEST BEAM.—In driving the cross-cut north from the engine-shaft in the 30 fm. level, since last report, we have intersected the north lode, but cannot as yet say its size, as we have not cut through it. The ground around it is very promising. The north lode, driving west, in the 40 fm. level is improved. It is now about 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, looking very promising, and the ground favourable. The present price for driving is 6*l.* 10s. per fm. The cross-cut, driving south, in the adit level, to intersect the great copper lode, still continues hard, the present price being 9*l.* per fm.: we are soon expecting a change for the better. We have suspended the cross-cut driving south of the whim-shaft, in the adit level, and have put the men to drive east on the course of the lode, which the former company lost, and which we intersected by driving about four weeks since. This lode is about 2½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin, is very promising, and the ground favourable for driving, the present price being 2*l.* 15s. per fm. We have cleared the 20 fm. level west on Brooks' lode, which was driven by the last company about 8 fms. west of the whim-shaft, where they have left the lode standing to the south. We have cut through it about 2 ft.; it is of a very favourable character, yielding a little tin, but not rich enough for saving at present. We have set the pitch in the back of the adit by three men and one labourer for two months, at 12*s.* in 1*l.* The dressed tin will be quite ready for market by Friday next, when we will again write. We are now stamping the tributers' work, and shall get this tin in order for the market in about two months.—Michael Stevens; William Hosking: Aug. 31.

DRAKE WALLS.—The branches in the 70 fm. level, west of Matthew's shaft, are still of a very promising character—not quite so rich for tin as last reported. We shall set the end to drive east next Saturday, which is our setting day; the shaftmen will then be engaged in fixing the lift and putting down the plat sollar, prior to sinking below the 70 fm. level. The stopes in back of the 60 fm. level, east of said shaft—producing good work for tin. The stopes west of said shaft, in back of the 60 fm. level, will be completed by the end of this week. In the 50 fm. level, east of said shaft, we have met with a large cross-course, we have cut through it, and find the branches are producing good work for tin.; the stopes in the bottom of this level are producing saving work for tin. The branches in the 40 fathom level, east of said shaft, are still small and not rich for tin; the stopes in the bottom of this level are producing tin-stuff of a coarse quality. In the cross-cut south-east of footway-shaft we have cross-cut three small branches, all of which are producing a little tin. In the 70 fm., east of machine-shaft, we have discovered the branches again, but they are small and poor—ground hard for driving; the stopes in back of this level are rather improved in the past week for tin. The stopes below the 60 fm. level, west of machine-shaft—producing good work for tin in the past week; if it continues as good as it is now, it will pay well for stoping, with the present price of tin. We have not made that progress in the past week at the footway-shaft that we could have desired, notwithstanding, we hope to let the shaft to sink below the 60 fm. level, by the end of next week. The shaft-bob is erected, and the carpenters and masons are busily engaged in getting on with the angle-bob and pulley-stands. We shall increase the hands on the stoping department next month, all being well.—Henry Skewis: Aug. 30.

DREWSTEIGNTON.—Since last report we have cleared the adit level that was driven north-west about 37 fms.; by driving this we have intersected three lodes—No. 1, 2 ft. wide; No. 2, 10 ft. wide; and No. 3, 2½ ft. wide; all of which produce good specimens of lead ore. Lode No. 2 is composed of beautiful fluor-spar, prian, and flookan; the spar is spotted very much with yellow copper and lead ore. The other lodes, before spoken of, are of the same nature as the last-mentioned; judging from their present appearance, I have every reason to believe we shall find those lodes very productive for lead at a shallow depth. I have examined the flookan from these lodes, and find it very rich with lead. I am happy to inform you that I had some conversation with a poor man that accompanied me to the mine this morning, who formerly worked at the lime quarry, and who states that the quarry is very rich for lime; he also gives a good account of different lodes that were discovered in driving the south adit to unwater the lime quarry, and states that there were large quantities of minerals thrown away, they not knowing the value of them.—T. Moyle: Aug. 31.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—Our operations here are going on satisfactorily. We are still breaking some rich tin at times, in sinking our shaft to the eastern level.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—We have the lode in Polkinghorne's, east of the eastern cross-course; the lode is about 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, with mundic and jack; no copper in it as yet. The western part of Polkinghorne is about 18 in. big, with stones of lead and mundic; in the south end the lode is 18 in. to 2 ft. big, with very promising stones of copper.

EAST BOSORN.—This morning I put our men to clear up an old shaft in a field south from Clark's shaft, and am glad to say that we have discovered a lode 3 feet wide, looking very kindly indeed; I hope to be able to speak more of this next week. All other parts of the mine are much as usual. The water in our shafts is very much increased.—Thomas Candy: Aug. 31.

— Since my report yesterday, we have made more discovery on the lode in the shaft which we are clearing up, and am glad to report that the lode still retains its size, and looking well.—Thomas Candy: Sept. 1.

— We were at this mine this afternoon, and inspected the whole of it. The lode in the shaft (at Wheal Cunning) is 6 inches wide, with some good spots of tin in it, looking very promising, so far as it is sunk, to all appearances; the deeper they sink, the better they will find the lode for tin. We recommend to drive north under the good tin ground, which you first discovered; then, no doubt, the mine will prove very productive.—W. Trembath; John Wallis.

EAST CROWNDALE.—Our engine-shaft is now down 11 fms. 1 ft. below the 58 fm. level, and we have no doubt that we have sunk through the south lode, which so far as we have seen of it at the depth, appears very poor. We, therefore, propose to prepare for driving a cross-cut to intersect the north lode in the 68 fm. level. We would also observe that during the past month we have holed the winze between the 47 and 58 on north lode, and have again resumed driving each of these ends east, both of which present very promising appearances, particularly the 58, which is considerably improved since the last taking down of the lode. There is also a branch a little to the north of the lode, which is inclined towards it, and which we expect to further improve the lode when it falls into it. The tribute department continues to present and produce just the same quantities as heretofore. We have sampled at Gawton about 46 tons of ore. We weighed the ore which was sold on Thursday week, and find it to be 31 tons 6 cwts. We think it best in future to sample once in two months, as it will be a saving of expense.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The shaftmen are getting on as usual in sinking for bearer; and cistern. No lode taken down in the 30 east, nor in the 30 end west, on north lodes no alterations in the 30 cross-cut north; in the 30 west we are cutting out the lode, it is 7 feet wide; I have seen richer lodes, but never saw a more promising one. In stamping we find it is the best work altogether on the mine; if this lode improves from the 30 to the 50 as much as it has from the 20 to the 30 (of which I have no doubt), you will have a lasting and profitable mine. The stopes east and west of the winze in the 30 are turning out some good work. The lode in the 20 end west is looking a little better than last reported. The stamps are working well, and our dresser is much pleased with the appearance of the work coming out; he says, "he has no doubt of its making 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks;" and if so, when we look at the size of the lode, and the speed we can raise it after it is laid open, with the improvement we may naturally expect at a deeper level, if any doubt ever existed as to the value of this mine, it must now be removed. The engineers are getting on as fast as possible in heaving in the 70-inch engine.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground at the engine-shaft continues the same as reported in my last; the shaft is sunk 11 fms. 4 ft. below the 35 fm. level, and is very wet for working on; nearly all the water the engine is lifting is coming out from 2 or 3 fms. above the bottom of the shaft, which makes it very difficult for sinking and also expensive. Under these circumstances, I would recommend it being made a 12 fm. instead of a 15 fm. lift, as before proposed, cut a plat and intersect the lode, which would at once drain off the water from the shaft, so that it could be sunk below the 44 fm. level comparatively dry, in a killas country, which could be sunk at much less expense, the present parties having left the shaft, so that we have to get others as soon as we can. One pitch only being out, that on Mr. Adams's land, is re-let at 12*s.* 4*d.* tribute to two men. The 12 fm. level is re-let to two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We have sampled, computed, 35 tons, a sample of which we have sent to Swansea.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—A favourable change has taken place in the 38 fm. level, east of Taylor's shaft: the lode, which before was hard and expensive for driving, with spots of ore, but nothing to value, has considerably improved, and is now producing some saving work with fine stones of ore in it, and the ground is much easier for driving. In a winze from the 27, about 3 fms. before the 38 end, the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing some good saving work for copper ore.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—I fully expected the men would have sunk Lawrence's shaft to the level this month. We are driving the shallow level, which I expect will cut the Round Hill lode in the course of next month.—Aug. 30.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The 10 fm. level east is large, with a large stream of water issuing from it, and producing large stones of lead ore, but not of sufficient quantity to value. In the 12 fm. level, above adit, the lode appears to be improving in going east of the cross-course in size; is is composed chiefly of clay-slate, impregnated with sulphur and lead. The stope west or Harding's rise, in the back of the shallow adit, produces 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stope east of same, in the back of the 12 fm. level, produces about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope west of same, in the back of the deep adit, produces about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the deep adit the lode is large, producing from 14 to 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have made but little progress in the dressing department, on account of the weather, but shall, nevertheless, be shortly ready with 50 tons of ore.—John Lean: Aug. 30.

FOX TOR.—The wheel-pit will be finished on Saturday next; we expect the wheel will be up, and water pumped out, by the 19th Oct., when we shall proceed to break in.—September 1.

GAWTON UNITED.—We have commenced sinking Torkington's new shaft to take the lode about 40 fms. deep; the north lode is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, gossan, mundic, and spots of black ore. At Fulter's shaft the lode is composed of spar, mundic, and spots of ore, a large and promising lode. At Bayly's shaft the ground is favourable for sinking. The rise in the back of the deep adit is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. As soon as we can get away the stuff, the deep adit level will be cut, and an iron road laid down to drive south to intersect the lode east of the great cross-course. We are making floors to commence dressing.—H. Horswill: Aug. 31.

GORN LEAD.—The lode took a horse on the south, and I am expecting it will soon make a change; there is water bursting from the north part of the lode, and small spots of ore seen. The ore at present is about 8 inches wide in the middle part of the lode, which altogether is 7 feet wide. The cross-cut going north-west of the whim-shaft is just the same as last reported.—Aug. 27.

GREAT BRYN.—The stratum at the above shaft is very congenial for copper, and very favourable for sinking; the lode still contains ore, and the water is strongly impregnated with copper; these indications give us every reason to expect large quantities of copper ore in depth. In the shallow adit driving south we have intersected the elvan course on a soft run of decomposed granite; the size I cannot tell you now, as we only yesterday cut into it. Our shaft will be down 15 fathoms by the end of this week for fixing the plunger-lift, cutting plat, &c.—Sampson Keast: Sept. 1.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We are getting on as usual in clearing the engine-shaft. The new branch south of old sump shaft is turning out some rich copper ore, and promising to continue. The old sump-shaft is just completed to the 24 fm. level. I am glad to find that the 17 has ventilated the 24 fm. level, which we shall clear, and continue the shaft to deeper levels. Although there is plenty of securing shafts and levels throughout the mine, we have been fortunate, indeed, in having completed so much in so little time.—J. Webb: Aug. 30.

GREAT DINAS.—In the No. 2 level there is no change since I wrote last. In No. 3 level there is a vein of quartz about 9 in. wide, strongly mixed with copper, and I believe it to be the same as seen at the entrance of No. 2 level; and I have no doubt, by driving a little further, we shall meet the course of the ore that was in the sinking, and if so, then we shall rise from the back of the level to communicate with No. 2 level, and stope away all the copper ground between the two levels, as proposed at the commencement. I have taken the man who was prospecting and put him in No. 4 level this week, as I expected to find the copper in a short distance, and am happy to say that he has to-day realised my anticipations by cutting the ore, and I would advise to drive on it, if the copper continues. In the No. 7 level I have commenced a cross-cut, to prove the ground to the north; the vein of jack is getting stronger in the sink, with spots of lead through it; also some pieces of solid ore of ½ lb. weight, and which, on the whole, I consider a very great improvement since you saw it.—William Fox: Sept. 1.

GREAT DUCHY.—The new engine-shaft is down 8 fms. 1 ft. in a stratum of ground in every respect congenial for much lead ore.—Aug. 29.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The copper lode at Carkee's still looks very favourable, and is occasionally producing good stones of black, grey, and yellow copper. The ground at Hobb's shaft is improved, it is much softer, of a yellow colour, and quite congenial for tin. In driving the cross-cut to intersect the new tin lode, we are raising some very rich tin from the floor of the driving; we must now be very near the lode.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—I beg to inform you that we have suspended the sinking of Kenworthy's shaft for the present, in consequence of the water being too powerful, the engine not being able to keep it to work to advantage. The lode in the 40 fm. level east is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of lead; the lode in the 40 east, on the new lode, is 1 ft. wide, with stones of lead. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little lead; the stopes in the bottom of this level are producing good work for lead. The tin lode, west from Sunderland's, in the 20 fm. level, is 10 ft. wide, turning out work of better quality than it has done for some time past. The masons are getting on with the new engine-house as fast as possible. —John Rogers: Aug. 30.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—The lode in the East Wheal Metal engine-shaft is much the same in value as when last reported on—driven 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 40. The 40 is extended 6 fms. west of the shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, improved in value, now worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin; the rise in the back of the 40, 10 fms. east of shaft, is over the level 4 fms., and the lode producing good work for tin. The rise in the back of the 30, east of Ivey's shaft, is over the level 5 fms., producing also good work for tin. In consequence of the improvement in the 40 west a winze is set to sink in the 30 to communicate with the 40 for laying open tribute ground. The 30 north, on the lead lode, is extended about 7 fms., and by a further extension of 70 fms., two tin lodes will be intersected that are now seen in the adit level. The end at present is producing a little lead in soft ground; this level south is extended 4 fms., and by a further extension of 15 fms., Metal south lode will be seen, which, at 40 fms. below the present bottom, will be found united with the present productive lode; the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, containing some good lead in favourable ground. Three men are now stoping the bottom of the adit in Wheal Sozen lode, and raising good work for tin. We intend to put four men on Wheal Vreah lode, by which we shall lay open some good tribute ground; three men are already employed on this lode collaring up the shaft. Four men are employed clearing and securing the deep adit level, and proceeding favourably. The foundation of Borlase's engine-house will be cleared, and the masons in course of building by the second week in September. The foundation of Trelawny's engine-house will be cleared out and ready for the masons by the middle of Sept. next. The boiler that was under repair for the stamping-mill will be fixed in place as soon as possible. The foundation for the mason's work of the saw-mill, and screwing and boring machine, will be commenced next week; the other work is progressing satisfactorily.—M. W. Martyn; W. Teague: Aug. 27.

— The foundation for Borlase's engine-house will be cleared out, and the foundation-stone will be laid on Monday next, and everything necessary will be done for the masons to continue with vigour and regularity. The prospects of these mines are good and improving. Should it be convenient, we shall be glad to see you on Monday. —Michael W. Martyn: Aug. 31.

GWAYNLLIFION (Lead).—In stoping the shallow adit sink, the ore holds very well in both ends. I intend to set the pump up this week. I have set a bargain to four men driving west, to cut the other shoemaker's lode; and also to four men driving north upon the first Shoemaker's lode; this lode is looking very productive. I hope we shall be able to clean 21 tons of lead in the course of a fortnight. We are getting on very well with our present operations; the deep adit is looking out the same as last reported.—Henry Rawson: Aug. 31.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—There is a very good discovery in the 60 fm. level, west of Ommanney's engine-shaft, of grey copper ore.—D. G. Goatley.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 fathom level east but little has been done this week, the takers having run their bargain, but we employed a fresh pare last Thursday at the former price, and the men are getting on well; in the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of can, mundic, &c., but not much copper; on the whole, the lode is kindly. The sinking Graham's shaft has drained the 30 fm. level west; the lode is not quite so large in the shaft, but the ground is more favourable for sinking: the men in this shaft work all the time they possibly can. At the surface we are making preparations for dropping a plunger-lift as soon as the shaftmen are ready. No lode has been taken down in the stopes in the back of the shaft since last report.—John Kenrick; James Richards: Aug. 29.

HENNOCK.—Since my last report there has been no alteration in the 60 fm. level; the ground still continues good for driving. During the last week we have been driving by the side of the lode in the 50 fm. level with four men only, in consequence of the badness of the air; and to-day we commenced taking down the lode; it is turning out some good work, but not quite so good as I expected to find it; yet the qualities of the lode are very encouraging at this point. There is no alteration in the 30 fm. level since my last report; the ground is still good for driving. We have commenced sinking the south whim-shaft; the ground is easy for sinking. We have not yet our full number of hands in this place. We have cut through the western lode west of south whim-shaft; and hope soon to hole to the adit level driven south of this shaft, on the western side of the lode. All our machinery is working well. —H. Rickard: Aug. 29.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The old workings on the tin lode are still producing good stamps' work, but in the other parts of the mine we are waiting for the machinery, which we hope will be sufficiently provided to resume sinking in a short period.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—I beg to inform you that the 65 fm. level, east of Morris's shaft, has improved since last reported, being worth at present 40*l.* per fm.; the same level, west of shaft, produces good stones of ore. The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of Doidge's winze, is also worth 40*l.* per fathom, and east of said winze 50*l.* per fathom. James's winze, sinking below the 55 fm. level, produces some good saving work. The stopes throughout the mine continue without important alteration. We sampled at Calstock Quay, on Friday last, computed 174 tons of copper ore, worth about 8*l.* per ton.—W. Richards: Aug. 31.

HOLMBUSH.—We are getting on with cutting the plat in the 160 fathom level, at Hitchins's, in a very satisfactory manner. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of Hitchins's shaft, is favourable, being light blue killas, which is very congenial for mineral; the lode in the 145, west of the great cross-course, is 15 in. wide, producing

2 tons of rich copper ore per fm., and is extended west of the cross-course 7 fathoms. The flap-jack lode in the 120, east of the cross-course, is 5 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 120, west of the cross-course, is 6 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore, which is saved and dressed over for copper, as we must draw the whole to surface, which will more than pay. The flap-jack lode in the 124, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide where last cut through, producing some very good work, and we believe the further we proceed west the more productive it will be found, being hard and very wet, we think the wisest way is to drive by the side in order to relieve the tribute pitches west of it. The 124, north of the shaft, is still in moderate killas ground, but no branch has been seen since last reported on. Friday is our setting-day, and we purpose to open some length on these branches, as well as to set a 155 fm. level to drive west of the diagonal shaft; to unwater and lay open the 145, where such splendid specimens of copper ore were raised from. The tribute pitches are just as usual.—W. Lean: Aug. 30.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of spar on the hanging wall, spotted with lead ore; the matrix it is embedded in is strongly mineralised, from which I calculate on having an improvement in this level shortly. This level is now driven south about 9 fms., and being 40 fms. behind and 14 fms. deeper than the old workings, will occupy something like seven months previous to reaching the works made by the former company; but I have no doubt that a great many tons of ore will be raised out of this ground before this work is accomplished. The lode in the 23 fm. level is about 2½ feet wide, composed of friable quartz, carbonate of lime, with lumps of lead ore occasionally: this end is now about 9 fms. behind and 2 fms. below the pump sump, or bottom level of the old workings. In their bottom level, south from the pump sump, they have driven about 33 fms. through ore ground, the lode in which varies from 1 to 2 ft. wide, producing lead ore more or less for all the driving, and in many places there is ore from 6 to 9 inches wide, nearly solid: most of the ground in the back of this level, near the sump, is worked away, with the exception of a few arches, which we are now engaged in stoping, and they are yielding excellent work for lead ore. The lode at the forebreast (viz., south) is about 2 ft. wide, at present poor, but we expect a change for the better will soon take place, as about 4½ fms. above this end of ground there is a good shoot of ore, nearly solid metal for 1 ft. wide, now opened about 9 ft. wide, and dipping south: and in addition to this, the former company sunk a winze in the bottom of their bottom level, 4 fms. 2 ft. deep, which is 15 fms. south of the pump sump: we have taken the water out of this also, and find that it was sunk on a good bunch of ore, the ends of which contain lead ore of good quality, and worth at this time from top to bottom 15l. per fm. for lead ore; it has every appearance of being a very profitable piece of ground from the pump sump to and beyond this point, which we shall soon be in a position to explore by virtue of our 23 fm. level. In the mean time, until this work is accomplished, we have sufficient ground laid open above this level to in all probability pay the cost of the mine. The 16 fm. level is not driven south more than 12 fms. from the pump sump, consequently it has to be driven about 2 fms. more previous to its reaching the shoot of ore seen in the end of ground before mentioned, and not more than 2 fms. 3 ft. below the bottom of this level. The next level above this is the 11 fm. level, which is driven south upwards of 20 fms. beyond the 16 fm. level. Notwithstanding the end is poor, being cut off by a slide, in examining the back of this level, all the lode has been taken away, with the exception of an arch or two, merely to secure the ground, which are very rich for lead ore: this caused me also to examine the bottom of this level, where I find the lode is taken away for 20 fms. long, and how deep I cannot say, as it is now filled with water, in order to let off which I have put six men to stope the north end of the ground, and I am happy to inform you that the lode is producing good work for lead ore, which can be extracted at a low figure; this I consider to be of great importance, as the levels below have not been extended far enough south to reach this shoot of ore. In conclusion, I beg to say that Hope Valley Mine is a most valuable property, and will take its standing very shortly in the dividend list.—W. Barratt: Aug. 25.

— The lode in the 35 fm. level, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of spar, spotted with ore, on the footwall 6-in. wide; notwithstanding the end is poor at this time it has a promising appearance for lead ore. The 23 fm. level, driving south, is somewhat improved since last report; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is spar, mixed with lead ore, saving work; we expect a further improvement here shortly, as this end is now approaching the ore ground as seen in the level above. The stopes in the back of the former company's bottom level (23) will produce 1 ton 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; at this point there are a great many fathoms of ground laid open, as the next level above (16) has not been driven far enough south to reach it. The stopes in the bottom of the 16 fm. level, north of the pump sump, are looking very promising, the lode being about 2 ft. wide—a mixture of spar and lead ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fm.; this is the piece of whole ground that I previously spoke of relative to drawing my conclusion to the further improvement in the 23 end, which is now within 4 fms. of reaching this point. In the back of the 16 fm. level we have two pares of men engaged in taking away some arches, which are turning out well I am happy to inform you that our dressing department is in such a state as to enable us to proceed with dressing the ore, and in a few days we expect to have the crusher working, and dispense with the expensive mode of bucking the ores. Upon the whole we are progressing favourably, and, without doubt, this mine is a valuable property.—W. Barratt: Aug. 31.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—In the cross-course driving south in the bottom level the ground is much the same, and let at the same price—7l. per fathom. I find there is a small branch of gossan showing itself, which makes me think we are getting near the lode. The miners are dividing and casing down the shaft, to do away with the tackle; I expect the horse will draw from the bottom of the shaft on Sept. 1.—W. Heath.

KILBRICKEN.—The 30 fm. level is extended south of the new engine-shaft 10 fms., and is now being driven by six men at 13l. per fm.; this level is to communicate with a winze sinking below the 22, having yet about 4 fms. to drive, and when effected will enable us to stope a good piece of lead ground between the two levels; at present the end is in lime rock, through which we have driven 13 ft., but in the last 2 ft. have had good stones of lead and jack. The winze is sinking below the 22 fm. level by six men, at 20l. per fm., and is sunk 7 fms.; at present it is in the lime-rock, the lode being cut out by it. There are also eight men constantly drawing the water, which makes the work expensive, but this cannot be avoided till the communication is made with the level below, and which, I think, will occupy two months more. The 20 fm. level east is being driven by four men at 6l. per fm.; the lode in the last 2 fms. has materially improved, producing some beautiful stones of ore, and leaving very promising ground in the bottom of the level: the improvement here increases my former opinion that the bog part of the mine has had only a partial trial. The 20 fm. level north is being driven by six men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom; the lode has produced good stones of lead for the last 4 fms., and the ground now opening is, indeed, very kindly, although not rich; the improvements which have taken place in these two levels, although not extensive, inspire me with greater hope for the success of the mine. The 16 fm. level north is being driven by two men, at 4l. 4s. per fm., on a small branch—at present unproductive. The 16 fm. level east is being driven by two men, at 5l. per fathom, on a branch containing stones of lead ore. Our returns of ore, you are aware, have been small, but, I trust, in about two or three months we shall be in a much more prosperous condition: I intend sinking winzes in the bottom of the 20 north and east, and if my expectations are at all realised from our present prospects, I think they will be attended with success, and I do not hesitate saying, that the mine is looking far more promising than it has before since my management; and I am glad to say our miners are steady, and much more energetic in their labours. I cannot conclude without making another remark upon the desirableness of carrying out the proposed new drain, and as the company have shown every disposition to work the mine spiritedly and effectually, with all due regard for economy, I think they should not delay the completion of this most important work; and I again repeat that I have not the slightest doubt their money will all be refunded in the course of two or three years, what with the sale of the old engine and pit-work, the saving of fuel, and the further saving of labour. We have this day freighted the *George* with 100 tons of jack for Llanelly.—John Paul: Aug. 27.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 west continues unproductive. In the east end there are a few spots of ore in the middle of the end, but of no value. The lode in the 98 end east is rather harder, but otherwise without change. The 86 end west has a promising lode, with a small quanty of lead.—R. Williams: Aug. 27.

LAMERTON UNITED.—We are continuing our cross-cut north to intersect the Great Wheal Friendship lode, which we calculate to be distant about 3 or 4 fms., and which we hope soon to intersect; also that we are sinking our Royal Stuart shaft to communicate with the cross-cut, and to cut the same lode we are bringing up the lobby to the wheel-pit. In a few days I hope to send you an estimate for the wheel, which will be put up with all possible dispatch, and in time to enable us to develope this promising concern to a considerable depth in a few months.—John Lake.

LONSDALE MINES (Ennerdale).—We have cleared out the foundation for the buildings, and got stones all on the spot ready for the masons. We have also commenced the deep adit level in the same place you pointed out when here. You will please have the stones sent you tested for copper, silver ore, and cobalt. Should either of the stones be good, we can get any quantity at the Red Pike Mountain—there being a large lode of it there, with some very good copper greens intermixed with it; and if you wish to get more for samples, we will send it you. Should the samples from the Red Pike lode be copper, silver, or cobalt, we can get enough of it. I consider this discovery to add some thousand pounds to the value of the mines. We have also found a lump of blacklead, about ½ lb. weight, 50 to 60 fathoms down the gulley from Red Pike. We have not yet met the blacklead lode. This is a very valuable sett.—Joseph Teller: Aug. 26.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—Wheal Adventure: We are preparing a few tons of lead ore, and hope in a week or two to be able to get a second parcel ready, which might be sampled and sold at the same time as the crop, which will be about 8 tons. We are keeping the water in fork, and I hope soon to have the order for removal of materials to Wheal Mary, where the lode in the western adit level is 4 feet wide, and composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and lead, a promising lode.—J. Richards: Aug. 31.

MERLLYN MINE.—The lode in the engine-shaft is somewhat improved, being now about 1 ft. wide, with some good lead. In the 16 fm. level, west of old shaft, the lode is worth about 1 ton of lead per fm. There is no other alteration worthy of notice.—W. Michell, Jun.: Aug. 31.

MILL POOL.—The flat-rod shaft is sunk 10 ft. under the 48 fm. level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin, for the whole length of the shaft, 20l. per fathom. The 48 fm. level is being driven east of this shaft 13 fms., the lode varying from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and for the greatest part of the driving is worth for tin from 15l. to 20l. per fathom. The 48 fm. level is being driven west of shaft from 14 to 15 fms. through a lode, varying in width from 3 to 6 ft. wide, and worth for tin from 8l. to 30l. per fm.: we have just cut through a cross branch, and the lode has the same appearance. We have a winze sinking under the 38 fm. level, 14 fms. west of the present 48 fm. level end, in which the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 7l. per fathom, with every appearance of improving in depth; the tin ground at this level is at present opened about 30 fms. in length, and far exceeds anything we have seen in the mine since working. The 38 fm. level west is at present suspended until the winze sinking under this level has communicated with the 48 fm. level, which will ventilate and enable us to resume the driving of this level; the 38 fathom level is driven east of shaft 17 fms., at which point the lode split into two parts; at present the men are driving west on the north part, where the lode is worth for tin 6l. per fathom. We have two men stoping a piece of ground over the 38 fm. level, west of shaft, where the lode is worth for tin 20l. per fathom. The 16 fm. level is driven west of shaft on Ellery's lode 90 fms.; the lode for the greatest part of this driving is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, producing tinstuff that will well pay for returning at the present price of tin; at present the men are employed sinking a shaft from the adit to the 16 fm. level, for ventilation. We find there is a balance on the cost-book against the adventurers, but if we had a full supply of water for the stamps there would have been a balance in the purser's hand.—Matthew White; William Oats, Jun.: Aug. 23.

MIZEN HEAD.—The lode in Hall's shaft is vastly improved since I wrote you last; I never saw more splendid yellow ore than we are now drawing to surface. The lode extending east of the shaft is producing a very fine gossan; I would recommend you to have it assayed for silver. I shall send you a sample on receiving your instructions.—Charles Thomas.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 52, is 2 ft. wide, poor. In the 52 east we have a strong hard lode, 4 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The 42 east is at present poor and in a disordered state, being mixed with killas; in the winze sinking below this level we have a hard strong orey lode, 5 ft. wide, which will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 7l. per fm. The pitch in the back of the 42 west is producing some good stones of ore. The lode in the adit, at the eastern hill, is 9 in. wide, with spots of ore.—T. Bennett.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLIDATED.—During the past month the engine-shaft has been sunk 10 feet, since which the shaftmen have been securing, dividing, and casing shaft, and putting in ladder-road; this shaft is now 18 fms. 4 ft. under adit. Yesterday a change took place in the north-west corner in sinking the shaft, by a branch of copper making its appearance in that part; so short a time has elapsed since this took place that little has been seen of it—consequently we are unable to say much about it; however, it is a very favourable indication of a good lode near at hand. The adit has been driven the past month 12 fms. by three men and three boys, and is extended 19 fathoms from engine-shaft. The engine and machinery continue to work well.—James Richards: August 31.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—The lode referred to in my last communication, at 30 fms. deep, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. From the appearance of the ground, I think the south lode is very close. I expect the shaft will be down to the 52 by the middle of next week; therefore, I intend then cross-cutting both north and south, to prove the various lodes opened on in the shallow levels.—James Carpenter: Sept. 1.

NORBURY.—The men are now stopped by the water, and we can do nothing more until the engine arrives.—R. P. Edilston: Aug. 30

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the 102 fm. level, driving west of the new shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and will produce about 8 tons of ore per fathom. In the new shaft, sinking below the 102, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow ore. In the winze sinking below the 92 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 6 tons of ore per fathom. In the 92, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed throughout with grey ore. We have holed the western shaft to the adit level, and have intersected one of the South Basset lodes; it is about 18 inches wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, intermixed with black ore. We have about 150 fathoms on its course, from thence it is in West Basset the whole length of the sett.—T. Glanville.

NORTH BULLER.—The shaft on King's lode is now 23 fms. under adit, and set yesterday to the sumpmen to cut a plat and drive off the levels to prepare to sink under the 23 fm. level. We set yesterday to eight men to drive a cross-cut south in the bottom of Wheal Uny engine-shaft, to intersect King's lode, which will be 64 fms. under adit at King's shaft. Both adit ends are progressing favourably, and we expect to hole next week.—S. Coade: Aug. 27.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 is 2 ft. wide, with a branch of ore about 6 in. wide, of tolerably good quality, from back to bottom. The lode in the 90 is very small and worthless in the back, and in the middle of the end it is divided by a slide, under which are good stones of ore. We have set six men to stope the back to the west of Arthur's winze, at 2l. 10s. per fm., and we hope to be able to report favourably of the lode next week. In the 90 winze a vein of black pophyry, coming in from the south, has disordered the lode, but we hope to sink through it in course of the ensuing week, and find the lode as productive as above it. The ground in the cross-cut at the 70 fm. level, east of John Michael's shaft, continues hard, and our progress is consequently slow, but we must persevere and cut the lode. The old pitches, on the whole, are poor. —John Prince: Aug. 27.

NORTH TOWY.—To-day we have set the deep adit level to be driven south by four men; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of barytes, gossan, and flookan; the shallow adit level is to be driven south by four men; the lode is large, and very kindly. A cross-cut in the deep adit level, west of the first adit shaft, by four men. This end is driven about 3 fms.; and we have cut through the lode that crossed the level a few fathoms north of the cross-cut; it is 3 ft. wide, principally barytes and gossan; also a cross-cut, in the same level, to be driven east by two men. In about 6 fms. this end will intersect the caunter lode 20 fathoms north of where it has been before seen. The higher shaft is holed to the shallow adit, and two men are opening on the lode where we had the lead in sinking; it seems to hold south just the same as where first cut. Four men are put to draw the water and clear some old workings on Quarry lode. Many tons of lead have evidently been raised on this lode; but in driving south the lode is rather disordered, and very little done on it.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Since your meeting in June last, I beg to hand you a statement of ground opened, which is as follows:—Murchison's engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 1 ft., also cased and divided from the 42 to the 52 fathom level; this level has been driven north 4 fms. towards the lode; we have also cut a good plat in this level. The 42 fathom level, west of Murchison's engine-shaft, has been driven 11 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; we have risen in the back of this level 3 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. The 30 fm. level west has been driven 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and stoped in the back of this level 17 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. The 22 fm. level, at the top of the rise, in the back of the 30 fm. level, has been driven east 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., making a total of 53 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. As to our prospects at present, I have much pleasure in laying them before you. Murchison's engine-shaft is down to the 52, in which level we have driven 4 fms. north towards the lode, which I expect to cut in about a week, hoping it will be a productive one. The 42 driving west still bears a promising appearance, producing good stones of ore. The rise in the back of this level is producing saving work, full 3 ft. wide, which appears to be opening good tribute ground. The 30 fathom level, driving west, appears to be opening a new feature in favour of the mine; we have cut through a splendid looking cross-course, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of lead, on reaching the western side of which we have a good profitable lode laying open—3 fms. in length we can see, worth 1½ ton of good ore per fm., and the end still promising an improvement. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is large, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The 22 fathom level, at the top of the rise driving east, is opening some very kindly ground, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The machinery is all in good working order. For future operations, I should recommend to you the propriety of driving north or south (as should be thought advisable) on the cross-course in the 30 fm. level, as there are other lodes to the north and south of us which I think ought to be seen, besides the advantage of carrying off our water in case we should cut any in opening on the cross-course. In conclusion, we are enlarging our dressing floors, and I consider our prospects are sufficient to guarantee my saying we can sample at least 100l. worth of ore two-monthly, and if ore ground continues to open as it has we shall increase on that quantity. We have now a greater amount of ore ground open than we had last meeting, although we have sampled 45 tons since that time, and 25 tons at surface towards next sampling.—Anthony Pryor: Aug. 30.

PARKWYN AND CARWALSICK.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above-named mines. The sett is very extensive, and there are three east and west lodes worked on at some extent, and, by the large excavations, I have no doubt but large quantities of tin have been raised. The middle lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide; the others, not more than 6 or 8 fms. apart, are from 2 to 3 ft. wide, so that one engine-shaft may command the whole. I could not see the bottoms, as there was a little water over them, in consequence of some little failure in the adit level: from what I could see, and the stones of tin broken from the lode, I could not but form a very high opinion of it. Besides the three east and west lodes, I have before mentioned, there is a caunter north and south lode, and a very fine elvan course, about the junction of which I expect the east and west lodes will produce large quantities of tin, and it is my opinion that it only requires depth to make this mine valuable: the stratum is good, and I consider it a good and fair speculation, and with every prospect of remunerating the shareholders for their outlay.—Wm. Richards.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Pembroke, in the 58 fm. level, east of Garden shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing about ½ ton of ore per fathom. At Carlyon's shaft, in the 110 fm. level east, we have been driving by the side of the lode, but finding it did not underlay as fast in the end as before, we broke out some of the lode yesterday, and found some good stones of ore; as soon as the men have driven their present extent we shall put them to cut into the lode where it is cut through before it is 3 fms. wide. At Hoppe's shaft, in the 70 fathom level west, we have no alteration; in the winze sinking under the 70 the lode will produce about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode at Reid's shaft, sinking under the 112, is 2½ feet wide, with good stones of ore. In the 70, east from the western cross-cut, the lode is 18 inches wide, with good stones of ore, and much improved in appearance; in the 70 west, on the north lode, it is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ tons of rich ore per fm. In the 50 fm. level north, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth about 5l. per ton. At East Crinnis shaft, in the 112 west, the great lode is now disordered by a horse of killas, it is altogether 9 ft. wide, and will now produce about 1 ton per fathom; this we soon expect to get through, and no doubt shall soon have a good, if not better, course of ore than we had before. In the 112 east, on the great lode, it is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and much improved; in the 112 west, on Phillips's lode, it is 3 ft. wide, with fine stones of rich ore. At Gill's shaft, in the 90 east, on the south lode, it is 18 inches wide, and improving in appearance, with good stones of ore. At Smith's shaft, in the 90 east, the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 70 we are sinking a winze under the level to communicate with the 90. In the 50 we have not taken down the lode. In the 60, west of the cross-cut, we are driving on Pembroke lode; it is 2 feet wide, with mundic, jack, and ore.—J. Lyle: Aug. 30.

PENHAUGER.—The lode in the shaft sinking under the adit is 1½ ft. wide, composed of fine gossan and lead. In the adit end going north it is 1 ft. wide, and still producing good lead work—altogether a very promising concern.—J. Kemp: Aug. 30.

PENLLYNE COURT.—Capt. Stephen Thomas, of the Vale of Towy, inspected this mine on the 27th August, and reports that at No. 2 shaft, in the 15 fm. level east, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of limestone and barytes, with a leader of lead on the north part—set to drive by four men for 2 fms., at 6l. per fm.; in cross-cutting north of the same level, within 2 ft. of the present end, we have cut a branch 3 in. wide, with good lead, bearing about 20° north by west; this looks favourable—set to drive north for 1 fm. only, at 4l. per fm., to prove if there be any more lode near at hand before we turn to drive west on the branch. The west shaft is down 7½ fms.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and making down perpendicular for the last 3 ft. sinking; it is composed of barytes, intermixed with lead, and is a very kindly lode. The appearance throughout this mine has improved since my last inspection in July, but, as I stated before, I see no chance of getting down below the old workings without an engine.—Stephen Thomas: Sept. 1.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—Since last report, on the 30th July, the engine-shaft has been sunk 10 ft., and have since cut ground to receive bearers and cistern for plunger-lift. The north lode is now in the shaft, and is 2½ ft. wide, yielding some good stones of tin; and there is also a favourable change of ground. The 30 fathom level east is driven 6½ fms. by four men, making from the cross-cut 22 fms. 2 ft., and have met with a slide, which has disordered the lode. The 30 fathom level west is driven by four men 7 fms., making from the cross-cut 25 fms.; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper; this level is now set on tribute at 13s. 4d. The adit level is driven 6 fms. 2 ft., making from Trevelyan's shaft 41 fms. 1 ft. The cross-cut from the western adit shaft is driven 7 fms. 2 ft., making the distance 9 fms. 2 ft.—James Richards: Aug. 31.

PERRAN UNITED.—The surface-work is progressing satisfactorily, and the pit-work is getting in place as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The engine will be set to work on the 1st Sept., soon after which we hope to have the mine drained to bottom. The pitches are looking well at present, and good parcels of ore are now preparing for next sampling, which will take place the 15th Sept.; the cross-cut driving south from engine-shaft is still in favourable ground, and intersected with branches of copper, evident indications of nearing a lode.—F. Trewren; R. Clymo: Aug. 27.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS.—Since I wrote last we are cutting through very good strong ground in Prignant, and strong branches of spar and clay, and I think we are not far from some great lode, as the spar is getting much finer and blacker.—W. Grieves.

POLTIMORE.—The wheel and machinery work well; we have forked the water upwards of 5 fms. under the adit level; it now sinks about 7 ft. a day throughout the whole of the mine. We shall now quickly test the extent and value of the copper lodes in the different levels, and ascertain the exact depth of the various shafts. The mine altogether is well at work, both for copper and auriferous gossan. The stoping at the back of the level is continued, with the gossan equally good. Captain Peter Floyd has put some men to clear up a small shaft on the eastern side, about 6 fms. deep, supposed to be on the Bamfylde copper lode.—Edwin Maunder: Aug. 31

RIX HILL.—The ends driving east and west on Ward's branch, in the 28, are still productive, and promises to continue so; we have increased the hands in the western end by two men, as we wish to force it on as fast as we can, to open tribute ground; we have driven north in this level 16 fms., and have seen nothing but the branch called Ward's branch; we are doubtful of finding any other north lode; we have, however, put two men on in this end to try a few feet further north. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are poor. We cannot say the quantity of tin for the next sale until the samples are assayed.

RHOSYDD (slate).—The report from the manager states that the operations at this quarry are going on very satisfactorily. They are rapidly progressing with the uncovering of the rock, which justifies every expectation formed thereon. A level is now being cut 15 yards below the present, and arrangements have just been entered into for making a good cart-road from the quarry to Cwmorthin Lake, which will be completed in less than three months. The opinions of the many practical men who have reported on this quarry are now being confirmed by its development, and there can be no reasonable doubt as to the lucrative character of the investment.

RITTON CASTLE.—We are now making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft, and if we go on at the same speed we shall soon reach the lodes.—Aug. 30.

SILVER BROOK.—We have cut through the lode in the north end at the 11 fm. level, which is about 4 fms. wide; one part of the lode, about 6 ft., yielding good stones of lead, and the remainder strongly impregnated throughout, with two defined walls, underlaying east about 2 ft. in a fathom; this end is now driven north of the engine-shaft about 20 fms., in which we have intersected two shoots of lead, dipping north throughout the whole of the driving, the lode is richly spotted with lead, and is now yielding saving work; the ground being favourable, the present price is 2l. 5s. per fathom. The engine-shaft is sunk about 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 11 fm. level; we are only carrying part of this large lode, from which we are raising occasionally good stones of lead, and is daily improving; the present price is 18l. per fm. The south end in the 11 fm. level is driven from the engine-shaft about 30 fms., in which we have intersected several bunches of lead, and in driving this end since last report we have cut into a good lode of lead about 2½ feet wide, with a leader varying in size from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, worth about 20l. per fm.; we have driven on it about 9 feet; the ground is favourable for driving; the present price is 3l. 10s. per fm. Our prospects are most cheering: the lode is equally as good as when we intersected it, and is opening wider in the bottom of the level; we have about 25 fms. further to drive before we get under the old workings, where we have been told there is a large bunch of lead now standing, and we are strongly of opinion that the rich shoot of lead we have now met with will continue until we reach these workings. We strongly recommend at once to sink a winze on the course of this lode from the adit to the 11 fm. level as a ventilation for air, and as at the same time it is highly probable we should have a good bunch of lead in sinking it, this should be done without delay. The southern whim-shaft is sunk about 5 fms. below the adit, but we have not yet reached the old workings. In the north end of the shaft we have intersected a good branch of lead, left by the ancients, about 5 in. or 6 in. wide; it appears they must have had a good lode to the south, where they carried on most of their operations. A more promising mine cannot be found, and to all appearances it will shortly become a first-rate paying one. We have a good pile of work at the surface, many lumps of lead weighing from ½ to 1 cwt. each, and shall soon make returns.—M. Stephens; W. Hosking: Aug. 31.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—We have driven 5 fms. towards the lode in the 30, which I expect will be intersected the latter end of the ensuing week.—J. Carpenter.

SOUTH CORK ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER MINES (Ballydehob).—In placing before you my bi-monthly report, I feel great pleasure in stating that my repeated inspection of these mines confirm me more and more in their highly productive nature. In this, I think, you will agree with me, on viewing the following strict survey of the several divisions of their working departments, which I now give in order:—No. 1, commencing as we descend into the mines. We first come to the 5 fm. level, from which 2 tons of good ore are taken per fathom of ground, at a cost to the company, by contract, of 2l. 15s., while the ore, in its present state, is worth from 8l. to 10l.—No. 2. The 15 fm. level westward is returning from 5 to 6 tons of good ore per fathom; and, on stoping east (No. 3) on the same level, from 3 to 4 tons; both bargains at 3l. per fathom, worth at least 20l. as an average rate.—No. 4. Sinking under the 17 fm. level north on a fine lode of grey ore, mixed with red oxide, which promises high produce. This will open into the 20 fm. level, where the ore is rich, but, at present, cannot be worked advantageously till this sinking is completed.—No. 5, rising from the 16 fm. level south to open into the upper works of the new mines which were lately suspended for want of air. This will open a great extent of productive ore ground, and will, it is expected, be thus opened within the month.—No. 6. The new engine-shaft is sinking rapidly. This shaft is 10 ft. by 6 ft., within timbers, and will, when sunk about 40 fms., command both old and new mines, and enable us to open a vast extent of ore ground to the east, west, and south, of present workings. The rock-spalling, picking, cobbing, bucking, and washing of ores as usual, but with additional hands. The ores on the floors, to 1st August, are estimated thus:—No. 1 pile, at bucking-house, 35 tons, making in its bucked state 5 per cent. No. 2, south of No. 1, 28 tons, only cobbed, but makes in this state, per assay, 5½ per cent.; this pile is now considerably increased. No. 3. Pile of 7 tons, of about 10 per cent. No. 4. Solid and picked pile of 22 per cent., all rich in silver. Several piles from the 9, 15, and 17 fm. levels preparing, and which are now increasing beyond the hands that present accommodations admit of. It is considered that up to 1st Aug. there were on the floors ores enough to make at least 80 tons of rich ore; and from 20 to 30 tons of ore of a very superior quality have been raised during August. A correct map and sections of the entire mines will be shortly placed in the office of the company, which, with specimens from the different works, ranged in order, will, at a glance, show the state of the works in progression, and convey a tolerable idea of their respective capabilities. Mr. Hobson, one of the Sheffield directors, and George Wilson, Esq., a large shareholder of the same town, were deputed to visit these mines, and report thereon to the Sheffield shareholders; and I am happy to say that in a day or two after their return, at a general meeting held in Sheffield, at which I was present, they gave great satisfaction to all the shareholders at that meeting, as to the underground and overground works, the system of working, produce in ores, and richness of the lodes then in sight. In conclusion, I am happy to say that, during my stay at the mines, and after repeated inspections, I found the different departments well managed; and, although there are about 100 men now employed at full work, the parties seem only to vie with each other to see which would produce the greatest quantity of ore from their respective bargains. I have also great pleasure in bearing testimony to the great attention of the purser and the working agents of the mines, in their several capacities, and for their exertions in carrying out the intentions of the company.—St. Pierre Foley, M.E., &c.: Aug. 31.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Carne's engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms. 3 ft. below the 34; the ground is much the same as last reported. In the 74 east of Varnish's, the lode is 1 ft. 9 in. wide, producing good ore, about 1½ ton per fm.; in the 74, west of Varnish's, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm.; the 64, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, ory—ground spare for driving; in the 64, west of Varnish's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 64, west of Varnish's, are producing 1½ ton per fm.; in the 54, west of Varnish's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore. We are now within 5 fms. of the ore ground in the 64 below this end. We are of opinion this piece of ground will produce a large quantity of ore, having driven through 10 fms. of the ore ground in the 64, and the present end is looking well. In the 54, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 feet wide, split, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 44, west of Varnish's, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, jack, ore, mundic, and prian; this lode has a very kindly appearance for a bunch of ore, now producing ½ ton per fm. In the 24, east of Gore's, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of ore. In the 12, east of Gore's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive, still in the elvans; other things throughout the mine are much as last reported.—Aug. 29.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—There is no change of importance since my last report. The shaftmen have been engaged in timbering the shaft, putting in footway, &c., consequently, not more than 3 ft. have been sunk. The ground continues to be favourable for sinking. The adit level is without alteration. In consequence of the great demand for masons in this neighbourhood, the person who has contracted for building the engine-house, cannot get hands to commence it before the latter part of next week.—J. Cock: Aug. 27.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—A new and very promising lode has been cut in the 22 fathom cross-cut north, producing some good ore.

SOUTH TOWY.—We have cut the quarry lode in the new adit level; it is rather small, but a kindly lode. We have cleared the old adit, and let down the water, and shall now put two men to drive the cross-cut east.—W. H. Reynolds: Aug. 29.

SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN (Menheniot).—Since my last there has been a delay of three weeks, we not having a full supply of men. There is some ground in the eastern part of the sett that we cannot prove in driving our adit, where I think Trewentha lode may be laid open. I shall put a man to shode that part of the sett as soon as I can get one. I put one man to work last Friday in driving the adit; we have intersected some kindly branches, composed of spar, mundic, gossan, and flookan, underlaying west and running north and south. We are obliged to timber the back of the adit, and it ought to be driven with all possible speed.—E. Hodge: Sept. 1.

SOUTH ZION.—We have driven the deep adit north 30 fms., and have cut three lodes, and are driving east and west on the middle lode, which is about 3 feet wide, with a fine flookan on the south wall, composed of mundic, gossan, copper, and lead. I think we are near a rich lead lode, as there are now fine stones of white carbonate and blue silver-lead in the lode.—J. Hambly: Aug. 31.

ST. CYRES.—Owing to the melancholy fate of Capt. W. P. Nicholls, no progress has been made lately, although the whole of the old workings (with the exception of about 8 fms. of one shaft and a level) have been cleared.

(Capt. Nicholls was ascending the shaft in a kibble, and at about 13 fms. it began to swing, when he put out his leg against some "board fastenings," which were placed against the shaft about 2 or 3 in. apart, and in so doing his foot caught between the cracks. The miners below called out "That's one of the kibbles tumbling," and at that moment the dead body of Capt. Nicholls fell at their feet. An inquest was held on the 19th Aug., at Newton St. Cyres, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.)

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Dowson's shaft we are not yet through the elvan course, but I think we are not far off from the south wall. In the 15 fm. level there is a great improvement in the copper lode going west towards the grey ore caunter lode, which we shall very soon cut in this end. Yesterday I broke some stones of grey ore out of this lode—solid ones, some nearly 1 lb. in weight. I think the cross lode will have a good effect on this one at the point of intersection; we commenced to drive this end about a week since, there was not half the promise in the character of the lode as at present. Bam pushing on Grout's shaft with all speed, as I am very anxious to get in the 25 fm. level. In the adit level, on Hawkins's land, the ground is improving, and we have some water coming out of the end; I think we are not far from a lode at this place. Another month will show this mine in a more favourable position. The 25 fm. level will be open, where we shall have some valuable ground to work upon.—R. H. Williams: Aug. 27.

TAMAR MARIA.—On Saturday last (our monthly measuring and setting-day) I set the adit end to drive south on the cross-course by six men, at 5l. per fathom, 4 fms.; this adit is now 25 fms. 6 in. In accordance with your request, I have carefully surveyed the character of the different lodes which have been discovered in our sett, and find that No. 1 is 3 ft. wide, underlaying north 2 ft. in a fm., composed of capel, spar, gossan, and flookan. No. 2 is 2 ft. wide, underlaying north about 2 ft. in a fm., composed of capel and mundic, spotted with copper of a rich quality. No. 3 is 3 ft. wide, underlaying north 2½ ft. in a fm., composed of capel and gossan. No. 4 is 4 ft. wide, underlaying 2 ft. in a fm., composed of capel, mundic, and prian. No. 5 has not been sufficiently developed to say much as to its size or underlay; it is composed of gossan, prian, and capel. No. 6 (which is the one referred to in my last report) is 3 ft. wide, underlaying north 2½ ft. in a fm., composed of splendid gossan, spar, and flookan; and, judging from the various favourable indications, and the beautiful strata of ground in which these lodes are embedded, I have every reason to believe that good results will follow.—Edward James: Aug. 30.

TREBELL.—Having sunk the shaft about 4 fathoms deeper than the level of the stopes, making in all about 12 fms. from surface, we intend opening on the lode east, where we anticipate finding richer work, and as tin is selling at a good price we shall

try to get a parcel ready for the market as soon as possible. As we proceed eastward we shall be approaching the junction of killas and granite, and may reasonably hope to find the ground soften as we get nearer the killas. We have some very good work in the eastern part of the shaft, by following which we hope, as we get away from the slide, which has disordered the lode, to have the tin more thickly and regularly disseminated throughout. In stoping the lode we intend keeping the south wall; by so doing we shall be able to ascertain its bearing and underlie, and I hope make a discovery which may prove to be of importance to the shareholders.—Aug. 30.

TEES SIDE LEAD MINES (NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND).—As requested, I beg to hand you a general report of these mines. I find the Providence engine-shaft is sunk on the course of the Tees Side lode, to the depth of about 24 fms. perpendicular from surface. The bottom of the mine cannot yet be seen, in consequence of the water not being forked to that depth. A 20 fm. level has been driven east of this shaft about 45 fms., also west about 30 fms., on the course of the lode, which has proved rich for lead ore, as may be inferred from the fact that the ground on each side of the shaft, for many fms. in length, is worked away from the surface to the present depth of the mine. In the stopes in the back and bottom of this level, east of said shaft, you have several men engaged breaking lead ore, and the lode undoubtedly presents a very encouraging appearance. It is of good size, and carries a continuous leader of lead, from 6 to 15 inches big, which appears to increase in going down below the bottom of this level, where I should say it yields from 7 to 9 bings of good quality ore per fm., and still looks well for going deeper. The water at this mine, which is rather quick, is drawn to the surface by means of a nice little steam-engine, which will be found of sufficient power to extend the workings to the depth of about 50 fms. At Metal Band Mine, some hundreds of fathoms to the east of this, you are raising some good lead from a lode intersected by means of an adit driven north upwards of 200 fms. under the hill. This also appears a strong lode, and I have no doubt will produce great quantities of ore. You have also running through the sett several other strong and promising lodes—one known by the name of Hard Shins vein (from which, in a sett adjoining, a London mining company is returning great quantities of rich lead). Dow Green vein (the back of which is to be seen crossing the River Tees, and containing sufficient quantities of lead to pay for working, with the assistance of a crusher, or stamping mill). There are several other lodes running through this sett, but little wrought, and all of which contain lead ore. In reference to future operations, I would recommend you to put out a cross-cut north from Tees Side workings, in one of the plate sills to intersect the different lodes not far distant in that direction; the cost would not be very considerable in doing this, and from the promising appearance of the backs, there is every reason to believe that at that depth the lodes would be found very productive. Also commence sinking the engine-shaft with the least possible delay, to prove the Tees Side lode at a greater depth. Continue the stoping, as before, and also the driving at Metal Band, for the purpose of keeping up the samplings and raising capital to assist you in developing and prosecuting the mines. You will require the erection of crushing, or stamping mills, but at present this may be dropped for a future consideration. Your steam-engine, which is that of high-pressure, or non-condensing, would be used with much greater economy if it were altered by the addition of a condensing apparatus; it would then be assisted by the pressure of the atmosphere equal to 36 lbs. per inch (of the size of the cylinder), which would effect a saving of about one-half the fuel at present required. You have considerable quantities of lead stuff now at surface, the greater part of which should be laid by until cheaper modes of dressing it be adopted. I expect about the middle of September next you will have about 25 or 30 bings of good quality ore ready for the market, as a considerable quantity of rich bouse now underground will be drawn without delay, and from present appearance I see no reason why the samplings should not be regularly continued every month. I now have only to add, that your sett, which is very extensive, is situate in the immediate vicinity of, and is surrounded by, several good mines, some of which, for many years past, have continued to return handsome profits to their fortunate proprietors, and probably will continue to do so for years yet to come; and I see no reason why the Tees Side Mines, if conducted with spirit and economy, should not be brought into a similar or dividend-paying state. —JOSEPH COLLOM: Aug. 25.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 8 fms. 1 ft. below the 120 fm. level, and the ground is more favourable than it has been. In the 120 fm. level, north end, there is no change; in the south end the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 107, south end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 92 fm. level, south end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 88 fm level, and the ground is rather easier than it has been. In the 88, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 55 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. We have commenced to drive back south also, where the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; it appears at present that this part of the lode will run back south a pretty good distance by the side of the former driving. Since last week we have intersected the main part of the lode in the 40 fm. level, which is 2½ ft. wide, with some ore, and of great promise. In the 30 there is no change to report. The stopes and pitches are usually productive.—J. KEMP: Aug. 30.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—We are driving south on the cross-course in the 90, east of Garden's, to cut the eastern part of the copper and tin lode; whilst this is being done the winze to the west of the cross-course, in which is a very promising lode, must be suspended, because both places cannot be advantageously worked. The lode in the 80, driving east of Garden's, is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. Four men are still engaged in driving north in the 100, from Christoe shaft, to cut the same lode; the ground in this part is favourable for driving, and, from all appearances, we are not far from the lode. At Good Fortune, the water has gone down, and we have cleared the adit to Symons's shaft, and shall be able to reach the western shaft by Wednesday next; in our next we will report more fully on it.—J. PRINCE: Aug. 27.

TRELOWETH.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6½ fms. below the 67 fm. level; the lode is 7 feet wide, 18 in. of which is yielding good yellow ore. The lode in the 67 east is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore; the lode in the same level west is 5 feet wide, unproductive. We consider the lode in the engine-shaft is improved very much in appearance since last setting-day.

TRENAULT.—The machinery does its work most efficiently, and all the necessary alterations have been effected. We are raising lime continuously, and the fires are lighted. From this time the Trenault quarries will make ample returns. The specifications for the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops have been sent in.—HENRY HOOPER: Aug. 30.

TRESELLYN CONSOLS.—Our operations for the last month have been, with a small exception, confined to the driving on the gossan back of the lode for an extent of 17 fms., or about that; and I am sorry the adit is not pushed more vigorously, for my opinion is that the lode will produce metal before it is driven so far in the mountain as to be a perpendicular drop under the present shaft; about 60 fms. more would accomplish it.—J. PHILLIPS: Aug. 26.

TREVOSE (SILVER-LEAD, CORNWALL).—The shaft is now 7 fms. from surface; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and at times some very rich spots of silver-lead, copper, and mundic. The adit end is driven 2 fms., and for the last 6 feet the lode is greatly improved in size; it is now 2 feet wide, with spots of lead, copper, mundic, and a beautiful sugar spar, and two pretty walls; the stratum of ground is blue killas, and is quite mineralised. The masons are getting on rapidly with the buildings, and I hope in a fortnight (weather permitting) we shall get them slated.—J. STEVENS: Aug. 26.

UPHA UNITED.—The stopes at Bonskill are producing good stones of ore; the adit end east at Whinfield is still looking well, producing some good orey work. The lode in the 12 is about 18 in. wide, spotted with ore. We are preparing floors, &c., for dressing up a parcel of ore as soon as possible.

— The lode in the adit east is not looking so well. The lode at Bonskill is just the same as last week. The lode in the 12 is poor.—JOHN BOUNDY: Aug. 30.

WEST BASSET.—The 94 fm. level east has intersected the cross-course. In the 84 east the lode continues 4 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. The 75 east, on the north part, is producing 4 tons, and the same level east, on the south part, 2 tons of ore per fm. On the counter lode, the 75 west will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. On the whole, we consider our prospects are looking very favourable.—W. ROBERTS.

WEST CRINNIS.—The water in the old workings, in the eastern part of the mine, is drained below the 7 fm. level under the adit, which has enabled us to explore the levels at that depth, which together with the shafts are in excellent order. We discovered some good stones of black and grey copper ore in the back of this level on both Regent and Broaderick lodes, of the value of about 20*l.* per ton. A tribute pitch can be set on each to the same tributers that worked on these lodes at the last working of the mine, as soon as we are provided with a crusher, which it would be advisable to have as early as possible. In a few weeks we expect the 14 fm. level will be forked, when we shall be enabled, after clearing up the levels, to set tributers on, and raise, there is no doubt, a considerable amount of ore. The prospects of West Crinnis are now assuming most pleasing features for the shareholders, time and perseverance being, of course, necessary to its fair and profitable development, but a good result may be now looked for more speedily than we could a short time since have anticipated.—W. C. MORGAN: Aug. 29.

WESTON.—The men continue driving east on the course of the Ryder lode; the appearance is more promising than I have yet seen it, and I should judge that we shall soon meet with a pipe of ore. The Village trial is without alteration. The heavy rain during last week has prevented the men sinking Jones's shaft.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—We have holed the winze sinking from the 45 to the 55, and commenced driving west on the south side of the lode, which is 12 feet wide. The lode in the 55, east of Carr's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, unproductive. In the 45, west of Mexico shaft, we are driving on the south part of the lode, which is composed of mundic, quartz, and copper ore. The lode in the 37, east of Goddard's shaft, is 7 feet wide, yielding lead, mundic, and copper ore. The ground in Cole's engine-shaft is not quite so good as when last reported.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—In driving a cross-cut east from the adit level we have cut a lode about 1 ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, and a little tin. We have not opened much on it as yet, but we consider it a kindly lode, and it will form a junction with the lode on which our operations have been carried on going down. The lode in the north end is much the same. We have received plans of our engine, and shall commence erecting the house for the same as soon as possible.—J. BENNETTS: Aug. 31.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—A new shaft has been sunk, from which a cross-cut has been driven to prove the north lode, which is now extented 8 fathoms, and the ground through which we are driving is very favourable in character.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The north lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore. Cock's winze is holed to the 50 west. The lode in the 35 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of ore. The lode in Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in Hartland's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 5 feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. A winze is set to sink below the 20 west, to hole to Hartland's stope; here the lode will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. There are about 5 fms. to sink to make the communication. The 20 west is suspended until the above winze is holed. The new lode in the 50 west is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore.—Old Lode: The 80 (or bottom level) is set to drive east by six men; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, canel, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of ore. I have let the carriage, for one year, of all ores to Calstock Quay at 2s. per 21 cwts.; all castings, iron, rope, candles, and other materials, from Calstock Quay at 2s. 4d. per ton; and all timber from the said quay at 2s. 9d. per load of 50 feet, including landing and loading.—T. CARPENTER: Aug. 27.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode in the 25 fm. level north is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and good stones and spots of lead intermixed throughout; the lode in the south level is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and a little lead. All our other operations are going on as usual.—HENRY TAYLER.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—The water is down 13½ fms. below the 25, and I hope we shall get out the water, and see the course of ore in the 50 by the latter end of next week. The engine-rods, bobs, pitwork, &c., work exceedingly well.—THOMAS RICHARDS: Aug. 24.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last, our general letting-day, the following work was let:—A pitch in back of shallow adit, west of Barkell's rise, by two men, for two months, at 5s. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the east of the above rise, by two men, at 7s. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the back of the deep adit, east of cross-course, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; a pitch in the back of the deep adit, west of cross-course, by two men, at 10s. 6d. in 1*l.*; a pitch in the back of the 12 fm. level, on the north lode, by two men, at 12s. in 1*l.*; a pitch in the back of the 12, on the south lode, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; a pitch below the 12, on the south lode, by two men, at 10s. in 1*l.* A pitch in the back of the 24, by two men, at 10s. in 1*l.* The 34 cross-cut north, by six men, stented 3 fms., at 9*l.* 10s. per fm. The 24 end, to drive west on north lode, by six men, stented 2 fms., at 6*l.* per fm.; in the 24, to clear and secure to the east of Rundle's shaft, by six men, stented 20 fms. at 7s. per fm. The wheeling all the stuff broken in the pitches and ends, one month, at 17*l.* per month. The filling and landing all the stuff at Rundle's shaft, by four men, one month, at 12*l.* per month. We have four men clearing and securing the 12 fm. level, east of Rundle's shaft, intending to clear all of that part of the mine. Our surface work is not going on as fast as I should wish, the heavy rains being bad for our masonry.—W. DOBLE: Aug. 31.

WHEAL MESSER.—In compliance with your request, we have this day inspected this property, both underground and at surface. We find the sett to be very extensive, being about ⅝ mile long on the course of the lodes, and ½ mile wide, embracing a large number of parallel lodes. The stratum is a light blue killas, lying to the north of a granite range, which is adjoining, or into the sett, for the whole length. The bearing, or the run of the lodes, is very near east and west, with a north underlay. The principal operations have been on the Wheal Messer and Tregullen lodes. Mitchell's shaft has been sunk by the present company from the 10 to the 30 fm level; in sinking this 20 fms., the Wheal Messer lode has considerably improved, both at the 20 and 30 fm. levels. The ground already laid open on this lode, at the 20 fm. level, is all good tribute ground; and the lode in the ends productive, yielding about 5 tons of ore per fathom in each. In the 30 fm. level, this lode is laid open about 4 fms. in length, which has yielded upwards of 30 tons of ore; the ends continuing very good, laying open ground that will work at a tribute of 2s. 6d. in 1*l.* Looking at the character of the lode, so far as laid open, it is our opinion that it will be found more concentrated, and the ores much more valuable at a greater depth. To facilitate the development of this mine, no time should be lost in erecting a steam-whim to draw the ores, &c., instead of horses; also, at the same time, to commence sinking an engine-shaft, with a view of putting on a pumping-engine for drawing the water from the south part of the mine, where the lodes present very kindly indications, such as to justify the opinion that they will be found equally productive as those now being worked on. The whole of this work recommended can be done from the produce of the mines. We have great pleasure in stating, that on going through the mine, we have found that strict economy has been observed in bringing the mine to its present productive state.—SAMUEL SEccOMBE; ROBERT TYACKE: Aug. 31.

WHEAL PERU.—The engine is now in a fair way of being shortly completed. The engineers state that it will be ready to work by Thursday next. The boilers are in place, and flues completed and ready. The cistern and bearers, together with the feed-lift, is completed, and the main rod is also connected to the bob. The pit-work is also preparing, and will be quite ready by the time the engine is ready to move. The lode in the deep adit, driving west, is still in gossan, and very promising, producing casual rich stones of lead, and a profusion of other kindly vein substances.—F. TREWEEK; R. CLYMO: Aug. 25.

— The engine will, without fail, be set to work on Thursday next, and we shall be happy to see the committee here on the occasion; and shall also feel obliged if they will inform the shareholders to the same effect.—F. TREWEEK; R. CLYMO: Aug. 27.

WHEAL ROBERT.—At the new shaft we have easy ground, and are going on very satisfactorily. At the adit end, on the middle lode, we have this week taken out some fine specimens of copper ore, with gossan and muudic, but have not as yet met with much tin.—Aug. 31.

WHEAL SAMSON.—All parts of the mine are as reported last week.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—We commenced driving towards the middle and north lodes this morning. Since the increase of surface water the men have been employed dividing, casing, and putting in footway to the 33 fm. level, preparatory to cross-cutting to the lodes.—J. CARPENTER.

WHEAL SYDNEY (PLYMPTON).—Our No. 3 lode, east of engine-shaft, continues to improve both in Williams's shaft and the 12 fm. level driving east. All the other parts of the mine are the same as last reported. The stamps are in full work, with a plentiful supply of tinstuff coming forward.—J. EDDY: Sept. 1.

WHEAL TREBARVAH (MARAZION).—Richard's engine-shaft is being sunk 4 fms. under the 50 fm. level; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good ore. The 50 fm. level is being driven 12 fms. east of this shaft; the lode for the most part of the driving has been from 1 to 2 ft. wide, worth from 7*l.* to 9*l.* per fm. for copper ore; the lode in the stopes over this level will yield from 1 to 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 5*l.* 10s. per ton; the 50 fm. level is being driven west of said shaft 4 fms.; the lode in this level is about 1 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore, and from the appearance of the lode in the 40 fm. level, about 5 or 6 fms. west of the end of the present 50 fm. level, we expect an improvement. The 40 fathom level is being driven 34 fms. east of this shaft; the lode in the present end is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The adit level is being driven east of this shaft 92 fms.; the lode in the present end is 1 ft. wide, having a much better appearance than for the last 20 fms. driving. The flat-rod shaft is being sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. under the 20 fm. level; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The 20 fm. level is being driven 13 fms. east of this shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some ore of excellent quality; this level is being driven 10 fms. west of said shaft; the lode is from 8 to 12 in. wide, orey. We have just commenced to drive a cross-cut north of the adit level, for the purpose of proving if there is either lode north of the present one we are working on.—MATTHEW WHITE: Aug. 30.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. under the 93 fm. level; the branch in the bottom of said shaft is disordered by a large floor of spar, and is now worth 10*l.* per fm. The rise in the back of the 93, against Allen's shaft, is communicated with the 83, and the men are now engaged cutting down and timbering the same, in order to get the steam whim-kibble to draw to bottom; the stope in the back of the same level is worth 3*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 83, east and west of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the ground is very much disordered by floors of spar, and producing a little tin, but not to much value. In the cross-cut south of shaft, towards Wallis's lode, we have intersected a small branch, producing good stones of copper ore; the ground in the present end is a little eased for driving. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 63, east of same shaft, are worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under the same level, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 8*l.* per fm. At the new engine-shaft on the south lode, in the 90 west, the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly composed of flookan and soft spar, unproductive; the lode in the same level east is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; the stope in the back of the same level is worth 2*l.* per fm.; the stope in the back of the 80, west of the same shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. Madron's shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the 70, is communicated with the 80; the lode in the bottom of said shaft is small and poor. In the 80, east of the same shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 70, east of Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of flookan, brint, and spar. In the 50, east of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The men belonging to the 30, east of the same shaft, are engaged stoping to let down water. Out tribute department looks slight.—Aug. 20.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—During the past week the shaftmen have excavated ground for the plunger-pole, and fixed the bottom of the plunger-lift, which we hope to have completed this week. The whim-shaft is now down 12 fms. from the surface; the ground is somewhat hard for sinking, but the killas is good.—North Tin Lode: Hands being scarce, we have suspended operations here for the time, as the men are required at the capstan.—No. 3 Copper Lode South: We have driven on the course of this lode 4 ft.; it is about 6 ft. wide, containing spots of copper, with greens; the end at present is rather hard. We are getting forward with all other operations as fast as possible.—J. JENKINS.

WHEAL UNITY.—I beg to furnish you with particulars of our general operations and prospects in this mine, with a statement of Saturday's setting. The engine-shaft is down to the 82 fm. level: we have set to drive east at that point, where the lode at the shaft is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; we are also driving south, in hopes of cutting the south part of the lode. In the 70 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, with kindly appearances, and at present producing saving work for tin. In the 60 fm. level, east of Buckley's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 3*l.* per fathom for tin. At the 50 fm. level, east of eastern whim-shaft No. 1, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and worth from 6*l.* to 7*l.* per fm. for tin. The 20 fm. level, going east, is home to the eastern whim-shaft, No. 2; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and this part of the mine is altogether of the most kindly indications for producing copper. We are sinking this shaft below the 20 fm. level, where the lode is also 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper ore. The tribute department has evidently shown an improvement in the last month, and, upon the whole, our prospects are something better. All the surface operations are going on without any material change since the last monthly report.—JOSEPH VIVIAN; EDWARD E. EDWARDS: Aug. 29.

WHEAL UNY.—The cross-cut in the 72 fathom level is through the tin lode 6 ft. wide, good saving work for tin. We have set to six men to drive on the copper lode, which we can do at much less expense, and take down the tin lode afterwards. The 50 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is harder than when last reported—set yesterday at 12*l.* per fm., saving work for tin. The winze in the 30 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, we expect to hole next week to the back of the 40 fm. level, when we shall open a quantity of valuable tin ground. The 30 fm. level, on the north lode, is still 3 ft. wide, having favourable indications of improvement; the rise in the back of this lode, east of the cross-course, is yielding saving work for copper ore; the cross-cut north of this lode is still in hard granite, and have cut through a small branch of mundic this week, hoping we are near the lode. Our tribute pitches are looking well; and we sold at the last sale 150*l.* worth of tin-stuff. We have not yet got our steam stamps to work as we anticipated, in consequence of not having our boiler repaired in time, but hope to get it to work by the 7th September.—SAMUEL COADE: Aug. 27.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—In reporting on the operations of the last week, the south end men have driven 2 fms., making altogether 7 fms. 4 ft.; and the north end men have driven 2 ft. 5 in., making altogether 5 fms. 3 ft.—JOHN BARKEL: Aug. 29.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—This last week our summen have been partly engaged in cutting through the lode in the 40, being now laid open about 6 ft., having no appearance of the south wall, therefore we cannot ascertain its proper character through; at the north part it is about 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and peach, impregnated with yellow copper ore of good quality; this part of the lode presents to us a new and promising feature, being principally changed from capel to its present character—viz., spar, quartz, &c. The middle part for about 3 feet wide is capel and mundic, with occasional spots of yellow copper ore. The south part, so far as cut into, is carrying bunches of mundic, spotted with copper ore, from 2 to 4 fms. wide. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting the plat, and will continue to do so until it be completed, when there will be a better opportunity in getting through this large and magnificent lode. The lode in Russell's winze, below the 17, at present is not so large as last mentioned, now about 2 ft. wide, and intersected by a horse of killas proceeding from the junction east of the winze, where a large portion of the lode is gone off in the 17 fm. level, and is standing south of the winze about 9 ft., which will be cut into at the point thought most proper.—G. ROWE: Aug. 30.

WHEAL ZION.—The ground in the engine-shaft is favourable for sinking, and mineralized throughout. The 40 cross-cut south is driven 14 fms.; ground at present not so favourable for driving. In the 40 east we are carrying 5 ft. at the middle part of the lode, which is composed of spar, prian, mundic, with stones of yellow ore, and malleable. The lode in this level west is 3 fms. wide, therefore we deem it necessary to drive on the north part of the lode, and cut through, say every 10 or 12 fms. The 30, east and west, is without alteration since my last. Richards's shaft is 11 fms. 2 ft.; ground good for sinking, and water very little. We have erected the captsan and shears, and we hope to fix plunger lift and other pit-work next week.—JAMES BRAY: Aug. 31.

WOOD MINE.—The lode at White Rock is much the same as when I wrote last. I have abandoned the sinking of the shaft, and put four men to drive in the 11 fm. level north, to open on more length of lode, and to ease cost; we can open on more lode in this manner of working, and, if productive, resume the sinking again. I have put two men in the adit level, north of middle shaft, to open on the lode where I stated to you before, and two men costeening to cut White Rock lode further south. —SAMUEL COCK: Sept. 1.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The different stopes are productive of good quality stamping work throughout. The 24 fm. level, driving east, is producing good tinstuff, and the lode is smaller here than at any other point of operation, being about 2 ft. wide. The 35 east is producing good work, but is rather troublesome for driving, in consequence of the softness of the lode, and the quantity of water issuing from it. We have done but little in the bottom of the mine for this month, having to suspend all operations, for the purpose of putting our shaft in proper order, which was much required; it is, however, again made right, and we have resumed operations at this important point, where the lode looks well. In the 12 fm. level, where the lode is full 10 fms. wide, we have driven a cross-cut from the north to the south part of it, where we have made an important discovery. In this place we have found a part of the lode, about 2 ft. wide, of a very productive nature, richer or better tin I have never seen on the mine. This discovery is the more important, because in all probability it will be found to continue in the inside of the original level for all its length, and perhaps to the surface. We shall take measures to intersect it, if it continues downwards, by cross-cutting at the deeper levels. The steam boiler for our new engine has been brought on the mine to-day, and I hope that shortly the engine will be on the mine, when we shall lose no time in putting it in order for working. In conclusion, allow me to say that the mine never looked better than at present, and all things considered, we are daily improving.—R. WILLIAMS; J. FEZZEY: Aug. 28.

— The engine-shaft is completed to the 46 fathom level, being 46 fathoms from the surface. Your driving here has not been much—about 3 or 4 fathoms each way. The north part of the lode has been seen for about 7 ft. in width; I find on the west a leader about 18 in. wide, from which I took a fair sample; it produced in a careful assay about 18 in. wide, from which I took a fair sample; it produced in a careful assay 2 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. to the 100 sacks; it is composed of peach, prian, and gossan, imbedded in a beautiful white killas, most congenial for mineral. In the eastern end the lode has been taken away to an equal extent, and appears to be of the same rich character. The stopes and end in the 36 fm. level are looking well. In the 24 east the operations have been most extensive, but here, as elsewhere, confined altogether to the north part of the lode. The end has been driven about 80 fathoms through fair ground. On proceeding to the 12 I found that the end has been driven east about 65 fms., and a great deal of ground taken away on the back of the north part of the lode; the width has been ascertained to be full 10 fms.; on cutting into it about 3 fms. south, the men have met with a portion of the lode on the footwall, about 4 feet in width, of a very rich character. They have driven east and west, and stoped the back for about 8 fms. in length. I carefully assayed an average sample from the back and ends, and found it to produce 16 cwt. 3 grs. 10 lbs. per 100 sacks, worth, at the present price of tin, about 70*l.* per ton. I think this discovery most important, as showing that the best part of the lode is on the south or footwall, which, I believe, is untouched from the surface to the bottom, for it seems even to have escaped the ancients, whose extensive workings on this and other lodes in these setts proved their estimation of their value. In this part the lode is more compact, and composed principally of the chlorite, in which the tin has always been found most plentiful, interspersed with prian, and carrying a beautiful spar. Seeing that the south or best part of the lode is still standing, and that the ground is easy for working, I am led to believe this will make a profitable and lasting mine. All you want now is a 22-in cylinder drawing-engine, which I am glad to hear will soon be on the mine, and enable you to increase your returns, that dividends may be looked for at no distant period. I find the pitwork in good order, tramways in the different levels, and plats cut. I should recommend the downright shaft to be forced on with all speed, as I believe the north lode, which will be cut at 22 fms., will be equally productive as the one now being worked, and you will have many facilities for working which you do not now possess. In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on being in possession of the richest mine in the county of Devon.—JOSEPH EDDY.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas.]

Pozo Ancho, Aug. 20.—The lode in the engine-shaft contains a little lead, not to value. Driving west of engine-shaft, in the 65 fm. level, the lode contains stones of lead; driving east of San Anton, also in this level, the lode is worth 3 tons of lead ore in a fathom. The rise in the back of this level to communicate with Arroyo's winze is worth 4 tons in a fathom; and Arroyo's winze, sinking under the 55, is worth 3 tons in a fathom. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55, is worth 2½ tons in a fathom; and Cortez's winze 3 tons, and Caballero's winze 1 ton, in a fathom. In the 55 fm. level, driving west of La Fortuna winze, the lode is large, with stones of lead, not to value. Driving west of La Casualidad, at this level on the north lode, the end is at present disordered by one of the cross-courses, and is fair for driving. The same level, driving west of Casualidad cross-cut, on the south branch, is worth ½ ton in a fathom. The 45 fm. level, driving east of Suerte winze, is not so good, containing a small portion of lead only. The end at this level, driving west from Thorne's shaft, is worth 1½ ton in a fathom; east of Thorne's shaft, in same level, the lode is worth 2 tons in a fathom. In the 45 fm. level, driving west or Garcia's winze, on the north lode, the lode has improved, being worth 3½ tons of lead ore in a fathom; east, on same lode, there is no change. Driving in this level, on the middle lode, we find it worth 1 ton in a fathom. Driving west of San Juan, on the north branch, the lode produces strings of lead, worth about ½ ton in a fathom. Gomez's winze, sinking under this level, on the south branch, is without change. In the 31 fm. level, driving east of Thorne's shaft, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore in a fathom. In driving east of the eastern cross-cut, on the north lode in this level, the lode is worth 2½ tons in a fm.; east of the same cross-cut, the middle lode is worth 1 ton in a fathom, and west it is poor. The 31 fm. level, driving east of La Esperanza cross-cut, on the north lode, contains spots of lead; lode large. The 31 fm. level, driving west of Field's shaft, is worth ½ ton in a fm. On the north lode in this level, west of San Juan shaft, the end is unproductive; the winze sinking on this lode, under this level, is worth ½ ton in a fathom. In the other shafts and operations there is nothing new to notice.

Ore weighed-in for the week ending Aug. 29, 42 tons.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—The following report, from Capt. T. Lean, dated Aug. 8, has been received:

RIVER HEAD MINE.—The large gossan lode in the new shaft, as also in No. 1 adit, retains the same rich character and size; it possesses all we can desire at this depth. The lode in No. 2 adit is similar to when last reported on, composed of capel, spar, peach, and mundic, with copper ore disseminated throughout; its underlay is about 15 in. in a fathom, and is as regular, settled, compact, and promising a lode at this depth as I ever saw in England. I am nevertheless quite aware, having seen so much of Jamaica, of its being in some parts much disturbed, but I cannot see the least evidence of disorganisation at this mine. The continuity and regularity of the large gossan lode, also the parallel veins, and the formation of the strata, sets this matter beyond doubt or contradiction. In No. 3 adit the men have driven 14 ft. in the cross-course which in Nos. 1 and 2 adits is several fathoms wide, and have the lode some 4 fms. No time shall be lost in accomplishing a communication between this and No. 2 adit; when effected I intend commencing a winze on the course of the lode, which I think can be sunk many fathoms without the aid of machinery; and the situation of No. 6 adit with the Negro River, also No. 7 with the Yallows River, are well adapted (when we require to sink below them on the lodes) for the working of rods connected with water-wheels, for pumping the water and drawing the stuff. Having this abundant and constant supply of water, we shall never require steam-engines, and being only 12 miles from the sea, with a carriage-road direct, we possess many considerable advantages and facilities connected with mining.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanajuato, July 28.—RAVAS.—No favourable change had taken place in the working of this mine, there being a considerable deficit at the expiration of the quarter ending on the 30th June; the settlement was deferred for another month, but the memorias received since the date here quoted show no probability of a different result.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA.—The manager was unable to report anything more favourable respecting this mine; he had continued the pozo, mentioned in his last, from the level of San Apolonio, and at the point St. Hilario the rock has been hard and unpromising, but the necessity for perseverance for some time longer is evident, as, perhaps, the only chance of success would be in progressing towards the ore still continuing in the mine of Villarino; and were further encouraged by being upon the vein. Buscones were being employed in the pertinencias of Villarino, which had been abandoned, and we should, in consequence, have a small sale of ore at the mine. He was happy to say he had reduced the expenditure considerably, and that the weekly memoria at present does not amount to $400.

LA TRINIDAD.—The shaft of Guadalupe is completed to a depth of 163 varas, and Mr. Furber has opened a cross-cut from it to the east; this work he has driven upwards of 15 varas, but has not yet cut the lode in that point, which he is daily expecting to do. In the pozo San Albino he has driven 11 varas, and is in the vein; he reports it narrow, but looking well, and extremely well defined; all the works in San Vincente coming southwards are in ore, distant from our operations about 150 varas. The interesting question is, whether the clavo they are working in San Vincente will reach our ground: a short time will determine.

ALDANA.—The working by buscones has been attended with very little result; nevertheless, while the men are willing thus to explore at the cost of their own labour, it is, perhaps, the best, and, indeed, the only mode I can resort to, of testing various points in the mine where there exhibited a little show of silver.

Zacatecas Claims.—I am assured, and have every reason to believe, that we shall receive our per centage upon the next embarkation of specie to be made at Tampico by the packet which conveys this, and at Vera Cruz either by this or the succeeding packet.

Quicksilver.—The price of this article remains as last quoted—namely, $ 68. The stock on hand was—In use at Dolores, 6155 lbs. 2ozs.—Ditto Barrera, 8480 lbs. 3ozs.: total, 14,633 lbs. 7 ozs.

Finances in Mexico.—The usual monthly statement of returns and expenditure, brought down to the 23d instant, shows an available asset of $ 1744 7 7, exclusive of liabilities and current expenditure.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received Aug. 29.]

Cobre, July 27.—We have not sunk much at Taylor's in the past week, having been securing the shaft with timber; it is, however, down to the 50 fm. level, and we shall be able in a few days to commence driving on the lode. The 44 fathom level east is 16½ fms. from shaft; the end is now within 3 fms. of being under the ore ground in the 35 fm. level, and as yet we have no discovery, but there is an alteration in the ground for the better, and branches of mundic, with a little ore in them, are more numerous; in the 44 fm. level west we have had only a flookan on the north wall of the lode for the last 2 fms; there is now lode stuff in the end, carrying a little ore; in the winze to the west of Taylor's there is no alteration. The 10 fm. level west is being extended by freemen about 2 fms. per month; the lode consists mainly of quartz, from 1 to 2 ft. wide, with a small branch of yellow ore; after seeing a few fathoms further west we intend to sink a winze in this part on trial. Discovery shaft is at present looking rather unpromising; the lode is spotted with ore where there is spar, but it is principally composed of horse. The adit end west, now 7 fms. from shaft, has improved; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and is scattered throughout with stones of grey and red ore; it will yield fully 1 ton of ore of 25 per cent. per fm. I would prefer seeing the ore in a regular leader to being scattered in the way it is. I continue, however, firmly of opinion that there is a deposit of ore before us in this part of the mine.

Aug. 2.—Thompson's engine-shaft has been sunk 9 ft., ground still hard. The summen in Taylor's shaft were engaged the first week of the month in cutting ground for cistern and bearer holes, putting in bearers, and fixing a 10-inch bucket lift, so that we have now two lifts instead of one 8-inch; while the shaft has been sunk 9 ft. in a very promising lode, especially the north part, and yields 6 tons of ore per fathom; but the south part is still foul with mundic; lode altogether 9 ft. wide,

and has a very promising appearance, and likely to improve in depth; and should it prove so, a machine-whim will be indispensable, as all our mules are getting old and feeble, and hardly capable of doing our present work. We have just commenced driving east and west of Taylor's, in the 50 fm. level, on the north part of the lode, and at present looking well. The 44, east of shaft, has been driven 5 fms.; ground favourable for driving, but, I am sorry to say, still poor. We have about 9 ft. more to drive to get under where we had a large and kindly lode in the 35 fm. level. I am greatly disappointed here, as I expected we should have had something better before now. The 44 west has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft. in favourable ground, with but little or no lode for several fathoms; but now we have a change—have a lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and a little ore; it looks like the commencement of another bunch. The cross-cut in the 35 fm. level, east of Taylor's, has been driven 3½ ft. only, and no change to mention. The winze below the 32, west of Taylor's, has been sunk 7 ft.; lode irregular, but produces about 1 ton of ore per fathom. Perseverancia shaft has been sunk 5 ft., and is now down to the 35 fm. level. We have about 6 or 8 ft. more to drive to cut the lode. We have two negroes employed stoping below the 22, east of Perseverancia shaft, and stoped 2 fms., worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The adit end, west of Discovery shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is good saving work for red and grey ore of good quality, and yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. This lode is improving going west, and I consider this to be a very promising part, as it is going in virgin ground, and ore of a good quality, and it is not likely our progress will be impeded with water.

Raisings for the month:—From mine, 40 tons; precipitate, 2 tons=42 tons.

THE JAMAICA MINING COMPANIES.—We have received a file of the *Colonial Standard* to the 10th of August. In alluding to the charge brought against the Jamaica shareholders of selling the shares to the injury of the West Indian mining companies, which we fully noticed in the *Mining Journal* of the 13th August, they say.—"The letter of Mr. Nethersole, revives a question to which we have on several occasions thought it necessary to advert. No one can help seeing that all these indignant denunciations of 'Jamaica people,' from whatever source they may emanate, simply evidence a determination on the part of English speculating capitalists to keep what they believe to be a money-making business to themselves. Everybody knows how the premium is often run up! There is not a daily newspaper which does not quote transactions in Jamaica mining shares. Who are the sellers? Four-fifths of these shares are held by absentees. Is it the wretched faction of these bodies corporate which happen to be resident in Jamaica that loads the Stock Exchange with offers of transfer, and are the remaining four-fifths virtuous men of small means, who scorn a 'job on 'Change,' and only buy shares to await a dividend. Why should not Jamaica men, who have money, speculate in shares which they *know*, from a personal inspection of the mines, must be soon at a premium, as well as men who live in Lombard-street and Change-alley, and who trust solely to the representation of others. What has been the origin of all this outcry against 'Jamaica people'? Simply the fact that the promoters of the several companies now awaiting formation have pledged themselves to distribute a certain number of shares among resident applicants in Jamaica? The answer is—No: Jamaica people sell out *too soon*, and damage the *price of stock*. Why is such an objection raised by English capitalists, if they did not intend to sell their own stock? The objection is not that the Jamaica people sell, but that they sell before the premium is sufficiently large to satisfy *their* purposes." In the same Journal of the 10th August, the observations from the monthly circular of Messrs. James Stevens Tripp and Co. are quoted, whom, they contend, being share dealers and mining agents, are disqualified as impartial commentators, and contradict their assertion that labour is difficult to be obtained in the mountain districts." They conclude—"A more genuine enterprise than the Job's Hill Mine never was yet undertaken, as a short period will, under good management, prove to the world; and those shareholders who allow themselves to be alarmed by such unwarrantable statements as those contained in the circular of Messrs. Stevens Tripp and Co., into selling their shares at a discount, will deserve every bit of the penalty they pay in so ridiculous a sacrifice. All that we ask is, that they be judged of by the issue, and be not prematurely extinguished by too ready an attention to such statements as those of Messrs. Stevens Tripp and Co."

GEOLOGY OF SOMERSETSHIRE.—At the Geological Society, Mr. J. Trimmer read a paper on a Bed of Gravel on the Summit of Clevedon Down, Somersetshire, and on the Southern Termination of the Erratic Tertiaries on the Western and Eastern sides of England. The author described a bed of rolled pebbles which he had discovered on Clevedon Down while constructing maps (exhibited at the meeting) of the soils, subsoils, and substrata of Sir Charles Elton's estate. He refers this gravel to the pleistocene era, with some uncertainty in the absence of shells and northern detritus, which have not yet been found in it. Mr. Trimmer pointed out, however, independent evidence of the extension of the erratic tertiaries on the west, beyond the southern limits usually assigned to them, and showed that they had covered the whole of South Wales and Ireland. He then treated of their southern termination on the east, and showed that while the boulder-clay of the lower erratics is cut off abruptly on the northern edge of the valley of the Thames, the gravel of the upper erratics overlapped it, under a modified and attenuated form. The author identified, by means of pebbles derived from the north and west, beds of gravel on the northern skirts of the chalk, between Shooter's Hill and the Medway, with the upper erratics of the counties north of the Thames, and referred to fragmentary condition of this deposit, and its deviation from the ordinary erratic type, to the fracture and denudation of the anticlinal of the world during its formation, the valley of the Thames being excavated, during the subsequent period of elevation, in a ridge of eocene tertiaries, of which the Highgate range and Shooter's Hill are the remains. A stationary period followed, when the ancient beach at Brighton and the "mammalian beds" of the ancient Thames were formed, the great pachyderms having returned which had inhabited England before the glacial submergence. The distribution of these anomalous deposits, containing angular detritus, which the author has termed "warp-drift," and which have been recognised by different geologists under various names, was a subsequent operation. The paper was illustrated by maps showing how England was joined to the Continent before the erratic submergence, and at different stages of re-elevation; also by a diagram showing the extent to which the erratic and eocene tertiaries, as well as the chalk and subcretaceous rocks of the Wealden, were denuded at the close of the pleistocene era.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE BLAST TO SMELTING FURNACES.—It is a very serious question as to whether the increase of quantity in the yield of blast furnaces, resulting from the introduction of the hot-blast, has not been more than compensated for by the deterioration of the quality. This has not as yet been answered to the satisfaction of large consumers of iron. If a certain ratio between the quantity and quality of iron, produced from a determined mass of ore, realy exists, and if, in proportion as the yield is reduced, the quality is increased, the point at once assumes a plain commercial aspect. In that case, the manufacturer's object would be, to work his furnaces so that the yield and quality should be such as would take best in the market; and he would naturally be disposed to go to the utmost verge in obtaining quantity, so that the quality be still good enough to preserve his position as a seller. I am, however, of opinion, that there is not necessarily any connection between quality and quantity; and my present object is to point out the causes of deterioration, and to suggest an application of blast, by which both quantity and quality may be obtained. It will be readily understood that, in cold-blast furnaces, the part immediately opposite the tuyeres is not the seat of the most intense heat; for the admitted air must absorb a portion of the furnace heat, and thus lower the temperature in that neighbourhood. This weakens the oxidizing power of the atmosphere through which the liquid metal falls to the hearth, where it is protected by a covering of cinder; and while acquiring the heat necessary for its action upon the furnace contents, it becomes somewhat diffused, and acts with purifying effect upon the materials in the upper part. Not so with the hot blast. The heat of the entering air must increase the rapidity of its action upon the combustible materials in the furnace. Its intense effect, which may account for the superior yield, is confined to one part, for the oxygen thus supplied is speedily consumed, and the heat is insufficiently diffused throughout the furnace. The impurities contained in the coke and ore are not driven off; hence portions of the foreign matters are incorporated with the iron made on the hot-blast principle. By heating the air, also, its oxidizing power is increased, and hence the metal is somewhat oxygenized in passing into the hearth, and its quality is, therefore, injured. The general inferiority of hot, in comparison with cold-blast iron, then, seems to be, the concentration of the smelting process in one part of the furnace, and the intense oxidizing power of the atmosphere through which the liquid metal passes on its way to the hearth. The remedy which I propose is, the admission of a graduated blast at different altitudes [Mr. Andrew Barclay, of Kilmarnock, patented this system of working in 1850. It has not yet been brought into use, although it obviously possesses features of sufficient importance to warrant a trial], three separate parts, for example—instead of directing the air all to one place, as at present. The prospective results of my plan are—the oxygen would be more generally diffused through the furnace, the temperature of the upper part of which would be increased; the excess of oxygen which could be supplied in this way would unite with the impurities—as sulphur, for instance—contained in the coke and ore, and carry them off in the gaseous form. From the superior temperature of the upper part of the furnace, the flux and ore would become more thoroughly mixed in descending through the furnace; the ore would be gradually fluxed, so that the blast need not be so intense below the point of greatest heat, and thus its oxidizing influence would be, in a great measure, avoided. Finally, it is probable that a fan-blast might be substituted for the existing cumbrous blowing machinery.—Correspondent of the Glasgow *Practical Mechanic's Journal*.

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company are inviting tenders for the completion of the works between Warminster and Salisbury, a distance of about 20 miles.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, September 2, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton.
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£8 10 0
In Wales *a*	—	— 8 0 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	— 8 5 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	— 9 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	—11 10 0
* ,, double *a*	—	13 0 0
*Hoop *a*	—	—10 15 0
*Rod, round *a*	—	—10 0 0
Nail rod, square *a*	—	— 9 10 0
Rails (Wales) *b*	—	— 8 15 0
,, (Staffordshire) *b*	—	— 8 15 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde *b*	—	— 4 10 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *b*	—	— 3 5 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—	— 3 5 0
No. 1, in Wales *c*	—	— 4 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	— 3 10 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	—	8 0 0— 9 2 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	—	5 10 0— 6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	—14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg.	— 3 12 6
Ditto	Wales	4 0 0— 4 5 0

FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	—	—12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	—17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	— 6 0 0

FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	—16 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	— —

ZINC.		
In sheets *d*	p. ton	30 0 0

SPELTER.		
On the spot	p. ton	£21 15-22 0 0
To arrive	,,	21 15-22 0 0

COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a*	p. ton	107 10 0
Tough cake *a*	,,	107 10 0
Sheathing and bolts *a*	,,p. lb.	0 1 0
Sheet *a*	,,	0 1 0
Bottoms *a*	,,	0 1 1
Old *a*	,,	—
Yellow Metal *a*	,,	0 0 10¼
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.+ cwt.		2 0 0

ENGLISH LEAD. *a*		
Pig	p. ton	22 0 0
Sheet	,,	— 23 0 0

FOREIGN LEAD. *a*		
Spanish, in bond	p. ton	21 0 0

ENGLISH TIN. *e*		
Block	p. cwt.	— 6 2 0
Ingots	,,	— — —
Bar	,,	— 6 3 0
Refined	,,	— — —

FOREIGN TIN.		
Banca	p. cwt.	6 2 0
Straits (uncertified)	,,	6 0 0

TIN-PLATES. *b*		
IC Charcoal	p. box	— 1 11 0
IX Ditto	,,	— 1 17 0
IC Coke	,,	— 1 6 0
IX Ditto	,,	— 1 12 0
Canada plates *a*	ton	—13 0 0

QUICKSILVER *f*		
	p. lb.	— 0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, nett; *c*, 3 ditto; *d*, 1¼ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto; *f*, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—+ Discount 5 per cent.

* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

SCOTCH PIGS—In consequence of some defaulters at Liverpool, the price receded to 64s. Mixed Nos., but rallied to 66s., and again receded to 62s., at which there are buyers.—American brands cannot be obtained under 74s., the production is about 14,000 tons per week, while the shipments for some weeks past have been at the rate of 14,000, and the local consumption about 7000, making a weekly drain upon the stock of about 7000 tons.

RAILS are very firm, and several thousand tons have been contracted for,—8*l.* 15s. is the quotation for prompt delivery, and 8*l.* 10s. for winter shipments.

BAR IRON—A considerable business doing.

SPELTER has shown more activity, and several lots have been taken off the market, which is firm, at 22*l.* on the spot, and 22*l.* 10s. November shipment.

SWEDISH IRON is dull of sale. COPPER is in good demand.

BANCA AND STRAITS TIN is very firm. TIN PLATES—A large business doing.

ENGLISH TIN—An advance has been declared of 10*l.* per ton.

MINES.—The market for mining shares has been without much alteration this week, either in dividend or speculative shares, though for the former there have been numerous enquiries, without, however, finding sellers, except at a great advance. Transactions have taken place in Condurrow, 132*l.*; North Towy, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Garreg, 15s.; West Frances, 15*l.* 5s.; Bedford, 6*l.* 15s. to 7*l.*; Mill Pool, 7*l.* 15s.; North Basset, 9*l.* to 10*l.*; East Basset, 40*l.*; Alfred, 21*l.*; Clijah, 5*l.* 15s. to 6*l.*; Sidney, 9*l.* 10s. to 10*l.*; Gonamena, 9*l.* 5s.

In the Metal Market, as we have prepared our readers to expect, an advance has taken place in Tin, equal to 10*l.* per ton, the present price of English Block being 6*l.* 2s. per cwt.; Bar, 6*l.* 3s. Banca has risen to 6*l.* 2s., Straits 6*l.*, and an immense business transacting. Tin Plates are very seriously reduced in stock, and shipping off in such large quantities that higher prices are already asking for them, and must be given to obtain a supply.—Copper is in excellent demand, and at or after Tuesday's sale in Swansea we expect to hear higher rates demanded.—Spelter may be taken at full 5s. per ton advance, and a disposition to do business to a considerable extent being apparent, a further rise is not unlikely.—In Bar and Rail Iron, there have been very large lots changing hands at the current prices, and a vast business done in Scotch Pigs. The stock has been lessened during the last month full 30,000 tons, and would have been considerably more, but for the defalcation of several Liverpool over-speculators, which caused some forced sales as low as 62s. and 64s. per ton.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN AUGUST, 1853.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wheal Basset	£20 0 0	£5120 0 0
North Pool	7 10 0	1500 0 0
West Caradon	5 0 0	1280 0 0
Wheal Owles	13 0 0	1040 0 0
Botallack	5 0 0	1000 0 0
Wheal Seton	4 0 0	792 0 0
Condurrow	3 0 0	768 0 0
Merllyn	0 2 6	625 0 0
Bedford United	0 3 0	690 0 0
Eyam Mining Company	0 10 0	600 0 0
Dolcoath	2 0 0	358 0 0
Total		£13,683 0 0

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from end of April, 855*l.* 1s. 8d.; sale of 879 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. copper ores (less 1-15th dues), *3695*l.* 7s. 1d.=4550*l.* 8s. 9d.—Labour cost, May and June, 1908*l.* 18s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 799*l.* 0s. 11d.; by dividend this day, of 7*l.* 10s. per share (1500*l.*): leaves balance to next account, 342*l.* 9s. 1d.—[* To credit of next account, for copper ores, 912 tons 3 cwt., 4497*l.* 1s. 6d., after payment of lord's dues.]

At Botallack Mine meeting, on the 23d of August, a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared, leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 862*l.* 17s. 7d., to be carried to next account. The prospects of the mine are reported to be highly encouraging.

At the Bedford United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1590*l.* 14s. 7d.; copper ore sold, 1886*l.* 8s. 11d.; carriage of ditto, 131*l.* 15s. 10d.=3608*l.* 12s. 11d.—Labour cost for May, 699*l.* 6s. 4d.; June, 620*l.* 9s. 3d.; office expenses, secretary, stationery, and sundries, 34*l.* 9s.; property tax, 28*l.*; July dividend, 800*l.*: leaving in hand, 1426*l.* 8s. 4d., from which is to be deducted estimated cost for July, 630*l.*, and dues, 190*l.*, leaving applicable to dividend, 606*l.* 8s. 4d. The estimated balance of receipts over expenditure, up to the next meeting, 22d Nov. next, was 1834*l.* 19s. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared. Capt. James Wolferstan reported that the ground in the new shaft continued very hard, price 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 115 had much improved, worth 5 tons of good ore per fm. The tribute department was satisfactory. They weighed on the 26th Aug. the ores sold on the 18th, which amounted to 159 tons 18 cwts., and sampled two parcels, computed 158 tons.

At Wheal Robins meeting, on the 26th Aug. (Mr. Henry J. Blaksley in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 63*l.* 14s.; mine cost for June, 241*l.* 16s. 3d.; July, 210*l.* 0s. 3d.: merchants' bills, 55*l.* 5s. 10d.; banker's commission, 6s. 3d.=571*l.* 2s. 7d.—Calls received, 418*l.* 11s.; tin sold, 126*l.* 1s.: leaving balance against mine, 26*l.* 10s. 7d. In the estimated accounts of liabilities and assets the balance against the mine was 297*l.* 5s. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain James Osborn reported that the lode in the 55 fm. level, east of shaft, was still about 2 feet wide, producing a little tin that would not pay for dressing. The lode in the 20, east of shaft, was about 2½ ft. wide, composed of friable spar, capel, and good spots of rich grey copper ore, in ground easy and congenial. The two tin pitches were producing tinstuff of the value of about 2 to 2½ cwts. of black tin to 100 sacks. They had about 8 tons of copper ore for sale. They had also 1 ton of grey ore raised from the 20, east of the shaft.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on the 24th August (W. T. James, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 219*l.* 17s. 9d.; tin sold (less dues, 48*l.* 14s. 2d.), 850*l.* 5s.=1070*l.* 2s. 9d.—Mine cost, June, 304*l.* 14s. 11d.; July, 338*l.* 10s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 153*l.* 13s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 273*l.* 3s. 10d. The committee, in their report, congratulated the shareholders on the highly satisfactory prospects of the mine, but regretted that they were not in the position anticipated at the last meeting, to recommend a dividend, the black tin sold at the last sampling not having equalled the estimate. This falling off was accounted for from the accumulation of water, arising from the fracture of the pump-rods, and the quantity of rain which fell during the month of July. But notwithstanding these unforeseen circumstances, and the increased labour cost, the accounts showed a larger balance in favour of the adventurers than at the last meeting. The committee deemed it advisable to order a 13-in. plunger-lift, so as to command all the water, and enable the works to proceed with facility. Capt. Joseph Eddy strongly urged in his report that, in consequence of the increased quantity of the tin ground now laid open, the contemplated increase of stamping power should be immediately proceeded with.

At the Boscean Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending June showed—Balance from last account, 556*l.* 18s. 8d.; tin sold, 1759*l.* 18s. 8d.=2316*l.* 17s. 4d.—Mine cost for April (including carriage), 288*l.* 7s. 6d.; May, 395*l.* 14s. 9d.; June, 399*l.* 2s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 67*l.* 11s. 11d.; rent of stamps, 10*l.*; dues, 80*l.* 18s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 565*l.* 2s. 3d. In a winze sinking under the 64 fm. level, the lode was about 5 ft. wide, worth for tin not less than 12*l.* per fm. The new engine erecting by Messrs. Holman would, it was expected, be ready to go work in a few days. The prospects of the mine were highly encouraging.

The St. Michael Penkevil Mine accounts for June and July show—Costs and merchants' bills, 215*l.* 14s. 6d.—Balance last account, 62*l.* 17s. 9d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 152*l.* 16s. 9d. In consequence of the falling off of water at the stamps there have been no returns of tin for this account, but it is expected nearly 3 tons will be brought to market, to come against the costs of August and September.

The Creegbraws Mine accounts for June and July show—Balance last account, 316*l.* 14s.; ores sold (less dues), 1719*l.* 19s. 2d.=2036*l.* 13s. 2d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 1820*l.* 7s. 4d.: leaving a balance in hand of 216*l.* 5s. 10d.

At Wendron United meeting, on the 25th Aug., the accounts for six months ending June showed—Balance from last account, 103*l.* 11s. 4d.; costs and merchants' bills, 121*l.* 13s. 11d.=225*l.* 5s. 3d.—By ores sold (less dues), 106*l.* 14s. 2d.; call in January, 102*l.* 8s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 16*l.* 3s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made.

At Wheal Venton meeting, on Tuesday (William Watson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost for June, 62*l.* 13s. 10d.; July 58*l.* 9s. 6d.; balance of Dec. bills, 78*l.* 16s. 4d.; merchants' bills, Jan., 16*l.* 16s. 9d.; February, 8*l.* 1s. 9d.; May, 10*l.* 6s.; balance of April bills, 5*l.* 3s. 6d.; commission, 2s.=240*l.* 9s. 8d.—Balance from last account, 23*l.* 7s. 3d.; calls received, 189*l.* 7s.; cash (being error in merchants' account), 15s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 26*l.* 19s. 11d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 59*l.* 13s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable forthwith. Capt. James Osborn reported that if Butterdon east lode (which was at present promising and productive) should take the course it had taken as far as explored, they were sure to meet with it in the cross-cut. The ground in the cross-cut was easy, and extremely congenial.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. Cheston in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 8585*l.* 17s. 1d.; tin sold, 174*l.* 17s. 1d.=8759*l.* 17s. 1d.—Total cash payments to the 1st of July, 6493*l.* 13s. 8d.; mine cost and merchants' bills for June and July, 2085*l.* 15s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 180*l.* 7s. 6d. It was resolved to raise Captain Davis's salary from 6 to 12 guineas per month, and the secretary's from 4 to 5 guineas per month. The secretary was directed to give notice to the shareholders whose calls were in arrear that they would be forfeited if not paid on or before the 14th inst. Messrs. Odell, Goslett, Stinton, Holgate, S. King Church, R. Laing, and T. Reece were appointed the finance committee for the ensuing two months.

At East Gunnis Lake Junction Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Carriage of ores, 10*l.* 19s. 5d.; calls, 716*l.* 15s.=727*l.* 14s. 5d.—Balance last account, 88*l.* 7s. 9d.; labour cost for May, 180*l.* 17s. 3d.; June, 156*l.* 14s. 4d.; office expenses, secretary, stationery, and sundries, 18*l.* 15s. 6d.: leaving in hand, 283*l.* 9s. 7d. The balance of receipts over payments, estimated up to next meeting, 22d Nov. next, was 351*l.* 0s. 3d. Capt. James Wolferstan reported that the engine-shaft was down 7 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. below the 36 fathom level, lode 2 feet wide, very fine stones of yellow ore, ground hard and troublesome. Western end, saying work. About 50 tons of ore were broken ready for sampling.

At the Wheal Messer meeting, on the 31st Aug., the accounts for Feb., March, April, May, June, and July, were examined and passed, showing—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1230*l.* 3s. 9d.—By sale of 250 shares (1024ths), at 4*l.* per share, in Feb. last, 1000*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 230*l.* 3s. 9d.

At the Castle Dinas Mines meeting, on the 23d of August, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 377*l.* 8s.; labour cost, April, 93*l.* 9s. 4d.; May, 42*l.* 11s. 5d.; June, 65*l.* 12s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 36*l.* 2s. 7d.; interest, 5*l.* 5s. 2d.=600*l.* 8s. 11d.—By calls, 512*l.* 2s. 6d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 88*l.* 6s. 5d. The number of shares were increased from 2048 to 4096, and a call of 2s. per share was made on the increased number. Messrs. Stubbs, Ball, Gosse, and Stainsby were appointed the committee for the next three months. Captains P. Floyd and T. Brewer reported that there were 10 to 12 principal lodes in the sett, several producing tin, and that everything on the mine was proceeding satisfactorily.

At Prince Albert Consols general meeting, on Tuesday (Wm. Holgate, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 5308*l.* 6s. 6d.; tin sold, 533*l.* 2s 8d.=5841*l.* 9s. 2d.—Cash payments to the 30th August, 5835*l.* 10s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 5*l.* 18s. 3d. Capt. John Davies reported that since the last meeting they had driven east in the 30, and cut the great cross-course, which heaves the lode 12 ft. Messrs. Cheston, Goslett, Holgate, King Church, and Chase were appointed the finance committee for the ensuing two months.

At Perran Wheal Jane meeting, on Tuesday (Wm. Holgate, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 2470*l.*—Total cash payments to the 30th August, 2260*l.* 3s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of the adventurers, 209*l.* 16s. 4d. A call of 3s per share was made. Captain John Davies reported that the present depth of the engine-shaft below the adit was about 7 fms.; the stratum was very congenial for the production of copper. Messrs. Cheston, Goslett, Holgate, Stinton, King Church, and Chase were appointed the finance committee for the ensuing two months.

At North Wheal Robert Mine general meeting, at Mr. Murchison's offices, in Threadneedle-street, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Total receipts, 7740*l.* 6s. 4d.; total expenditure, 7139*l.* 3s. 7d.: leaving balance of 601*l.* 2s. 9d., composed of cash, ore sold, and calls in arrear. Since the last quarterly meeting the tutwork performed has been 54 fms. 4 in., increasing the quantity of ore ground laid open, while 77 tons have been sold during the same time, realising 620*l.* 7s. 4d. A small steam-engine for crushing and hauling has been erected; and the agent states that he can sample at least 400*l.* worth of ore every two months, and if the ore ground continues to be laid open, as at present, this quantity will shortly be considerably increased. The costs average about 250*l.* per month, so that this mine bids fair to be in the dividend list ere long.—Since the report was written, advice has been received from the mine that the lode has been cut in the 52 cross-cut, a fine course of yellow ore.

At Silver Brook Mine, a valuable and important improvement has taken place. In the 11 fm. level south several bunches of lead have been intersected; and since last report they have got into a good lode of lead, about 2½ feet wide, with a leader varying in size from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, worth about 20*l.* per fm. The lode has been driven upon 9 fms., and is opening wider in the bottom of the level. In the north end the lode is about 4 fms. wide, about 6 ft. yielding good stones of lead. In the north end of the southern whim-shaft a good branch of lead, from 5 in. to 6 in. wide, has been intersected. The agent writes that a more promising mine cannot be found, and, from all appearances, that it will shortly become a first-rate paying one.

At Hemerdon Consols Mines special general meeting, at Mr. Murchison's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday (Francis Pegler, Esq., of Messrs. Pegler Brothers, in the chair), a very influential committee was appointed. This appears to be a valuable property from the reports read, which, with the proceedings of the meeting, will be found in another column. Capt. J. Phillips, of the Bedford United Mines, considers that from the present productiveness of No. 2 lode "sufficient tin will be raised before an engine and stamps can be erected to pay all costs, if not profits," which would appear to justify his opinion that it is "scarcely a speculation." Capt. Stephens reports—"I cannot call this a speculation, where there is a rich lode of tin laid open for upwards of 30 fms. in length, and from 7 to 8 fms. in depth; and I do not hesitate to say there are above 2000*l.* worth of tin already discovered." A call of 5s. per share was made, and the operations are to be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

At the Lewis Mines meeting, on the 24th Aug., a new code of rules and regulations, for the future management of the company, was unanimously adopted, and which we shall give *in extenso* in our next Journal. Mr. P. Stainsby was appointed treasurer at a salary of 12*l.* 10s. per month, and a further allowance of 2*l.* 2s. for petty expenses, to be increased when the mine becomes prosperous. A resolution was passed deprecatory of the conduct of Mr. Richard Hodgson, for abruptly leaving the chair without bringing the business of the meeting to a conclusion. Capt. Reed "satisfactorily explained some statements made by him at a former meeting, in the month of July, 1851."

At the Treburget Mine meeting, on the 25th Aug., the accounts showed—Labour cost, June, 121*l.* 8s.; July, 139*l.* 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 132*l.* 4s.; on account of engine, 260*l.*=653*l.* 10s. 7d.—By balance last account, 94*l.* 4s. 10d.; calls, 606*l.* 4s. 10d.: leaving balance against the mine, 47*l.* 5s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain Julian reported that the shaft was down 23 fms.—ground of splendid character for lead. The caunter lode was 6 ft. wide, containing much mundic. Gosse's lode was well-defined, 3 ft. wide, with mundic, prian, and spar.

At the Tees Side Mining Company monthly general meeting, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 31st Aug., the accounts, made up to the 20th July, showed a balance against the mine of 372*l.* 13s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made to defray the same. The interesting report of Capt. Joseph Collom (which we insert among our British Mines) was read, and the meeting separated, highly pleased with the very encouraging prospects this undertaking now holds out.

At the Gawton United Copper Mines meeting, on the 22d August, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 87*l.* 1s. 6d.; calls, 524*l.* 5s.=611*l.* 6s. 6d.—By labour cost and merchants' bills (less 200*l.* charged in last account), 238*l.* 12s. 9d.; June, 175*l.* 6s. 11d.; July, 180*l.* 4s.: leaves balance in hand, 16*l.* 12s. 10d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 291*l.* 4s. 11d. A call of 2s. per share was declared. Messrs. Fuller, Mackay, and Stainsby, were elected the committee for the next three months. Capts. Bray and Horswill reported that the water-wheel was finished, set to work, answered well, and a drawing machine was being attached to it. They entered into detail of the various underground and surface workings, and expressed the most sanguine expectations that the mines will return handsome profits.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on the 25th August, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1199*l.* 0s. 3d.; calls, 875*l.*; ores sold, 1050*l.* 19s. 3d.; carriage, 30*l.* 16s. 6d.=3155*l.* 16s.—By labour cost and merchants' bills, June, 1206*l.* 4s. 3d.; July, 726*l.* 17s. 8d.; secretary, 11*l.* 11s.: less carried to liabilities, land damage, 24*l.* 4s. 4d., and castings, 183*l.* 19s. 6d., leaves a balance in hand of 1641*l.* 6s. 11d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 3165*l.* 16s. 7d. Messrs. Richards, Enor, Minton, Paul, and Burls, jun., were elected the committee for the next two months. Capt. Thomas Carpenter reported that the north lode in the 50 was 2 ft. wide, spar, mundic, and stones of ore; at Cook's winze the lode was 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton; the stope, 1½ ton; Hartland's stope, 4 tons; and the 20 west, 2½ ft. wide, 2 tons per fm.—all worth 8*l.* per ton. At the new lode, the driving was progressing favourably. At the old lode, the 60 east was worth 7*l.* per fm. A parcel of ore, 234 tons, sold on the 18th of August, realised 1951*l.* 13s. 6d.

At the Wendron United Mines meeting, on the 25th of August, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 103*l.* 11s. 4d.; mine cost, 100*l.* 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 21*l.* 12s. 2d.; lords' dues, 7*l.* 12s. 5d.; calls received, 102*l.* 8s.; tin sold (three months' returns), 114*l.* 6s. 7d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 16*l.* 3s. 1d. A call was made of 8s. per share, payable forthwith. Capt. Passoe reported that the lodes were very numerous, and the stratum (a decomposed granite) most favourable for tin. They have sunk 66 fathoms of adit shafts. No. 3 lode, 35 fms. south of No. 2, was divided into three branches—all good work for tin, and will let at 8s. and 9s. in 1*l.* tribute. The lode in the bottom of the level (No. 5) was of a promising character, and will yield tinstuff of good quality.

At East Herland Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (H. Hoppe, Esq., in the chair), the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; and after a protracted discussion of a private and confidental character, and which we do not, therefore, feel ourselves at liberty to publish, it was unanimously resolved that a call be made to meet the costs of the mine. Capt. Stevens was present, and spoke in favourable terms of the mine, which he considered would, if judiciously managed, become remunerative. So high was the opinion he entertained of the property, that he had himself a large interest invested in it. Messrs. Reid and Carlisle were added to the committee, whose duties hitherto have been far from satisfactorily performed. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and expressed a hope that the committee would discharge their duties in a manner that would meet with the confidence and approbation of the general body of shareholders.

At Leeds and St. Aubyn Consols Mines meeting, on Tuesday (F. Hill, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Call, 512*l.*—Balance to 31st of March, 198*l.* 3s. 9d.; mine cost, April, 63*l.* 0s. 7d.; May, 37*l.* 13s. 6d.; June, 65*l.* 8s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 47*l.* 1s. 8d.: leaving a balance in favour of adventurers, 100*l.* 12s. 4d. Capts. W. Martyn and R. Pope reported that the cross-cut had been extended 5 fms. north, and intersected the lode. This has been driven east on its course 40 fms.—the first 25 of which was 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin; the remainder, which is in the granite formation, was 18 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The cross-cut south had been driven 9 fms., and cut Wheal Brooth lode; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The end east on this lode had been extended 25 fms. from the western cross-cut; the lode was 3½ ft. wide, saving work for tin; in the present end it was 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The mine was looking exceedingly well; and the stock of tinstuff lying on the surface was worth upwards of 800*l.*, after payment of the returning charges. A resolution was passed that the prospects of this mine fully justified the immediate erection of a steam-engine. A correspondent informs us that the price of shares has considerably advanced, and that the prospects of the mine are even more favourable than represented in the report of the captains.

At the Paul's Downs Mines meeting, on the 26th August, the accounts showed—Calls received, 500*l.*—Mine cost, nine months, ending July 31, 269*l.* 5s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 176*l.* 11s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 54*l.* 3s. 5d.—A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Mr. Vawdrey was directed to purchase a 60-inch cylinder-engine, of not less than 9-feet stroke in shaft, and erect the same on the caunter lode with all possible expedition. Captain W. Beagelhole reported that they had cleared, stoped, and put in thorough repair upwards of 200 fms. on the different adits. The boundary shaft, on the north lode, had been cut down and secured with timber to the adit level, below which it was sunk 4 fms. on a lode 5 ft. wide, producing rich stones of tin and copper. A 60-inch cylinder engine would be of ample power to prove Paul's Downs and Binner setts, and by erecting it on the caunter lode in the present engine-shaft, they would at once have remunerative ore ground to work upon, and 20 fathoms of backs on the east and west lodes.

At Mill Pool Mining Company meeting, on the 23d of August, the accounts showed—Mine cost, March, 143*l.* 14s. 9d.; April, 152*l.* 12s. 7d.; May, 135*l.* 10s. 8d.; June, 207*l.* 2s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 236*l.* 2s. 11d. =875*l.* 3s. 9d.—Tin sold (lords' dues, 1-18th, 33*l.* 19s. 9d.), 677*l.* 15s. 5d.; Trevelyan Mine adventurers' use of burning-house, 4*l.* 12s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 293*l.* 16s. 4d., which it was resolved should be divided *pro rata* among the shareholders. [Capts. Matthew White and William Oats' report will be found in another column.]

At Tywardreath meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 3*l.* 4s. 7d.; calls received, 1152*l.*=1155*l.* 4s. 7d.—By costs, &c., 951*l.* 12*l.* 11d.: leaving balance of 203*l.* 11s. 8d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made.

At Wheal Le Despencer meeting, at Truro, on the 22d August, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 9*l.* 14s. 11d.; costs, &c., 58*l.* 12s. 8d. =68*l.* 7s. 7d.—By call in June, 64*l.*: leaving due to purser, 4*l.* 7s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

The Clew Bay Copper and Sulphur Mining Company's meeting, was held on Monday (John Duncan, Esq., in the chair). An efficient mining staff and a quantity of machinery had been dispatched to the mines, and had reached in safety. They were now vigorously engaged in sinking three shafts. Samples of white quartz were exhibited, which were reported as comprising 94 per cent. of silica, and extremely valuable in the formation of the finest porcelain. The accounts were passed unanimously, and the directors re-appointed.

Foxdale, Callington, and Esgair Llec, have sold lead ore.

Charlestown, Union, Wh. Trevelyan, and Boscean, have sold black tin.

The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company forwarded from the Tamar Works, on the 1st inst., their fortnightly plate of silver, weighing 14,074½ ounces.

Callington Mines sold, on Wednesday, a parcel of silver-lead ore, computed 16 tons, at 17*l.* 17s. 6d., to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., amounting to 286*l.*

South Crenver Mine has sampled this week 166 tons of copper ore, and the prospects, now the workings have reached the 84 fm. level, are improving.

The Clive Mines sampled, on Wednesday, 20 tons of lead ores.

At Balleswidden United Mines, the 36-in. cylinder engine is daily expected to be on the mine, where active operations are making to receive it. The tin ore bringing to surface is of first-rate quality, similar to the parcel sold last week.

At West Providence, the 70 fm. level, going west, has had a splendid improvement, a very rich branch of tin having come into the main lode, and the mine generally is looking well.

At Comford, some of the levels are producing copper ore of a much better quality than heretofore; the lodes are improving going downwards, and it is anticipated that this mine will begin shortly to pay dividends.

At West Crinnis Copper Mine, an important discovery has been made. Some good stones of black and grey copper ore have been found in the back of the 7 fm. level, under the adit, on both Regent and Brooderick lodes, of the value of about 20*l.* per ton.

A considerable improvement has taken place in Tremollett Down Mine. Many agents in the neighbourhood have pronounced the discoveries recently made as holding out a rich promise of good returns to the shareholders. A box of ores has been received at the office in London, and much admired by those who have examined them. This mine is situated in the neighbourhood of the Phœnix and other rich mines of the Caradon district.

Monday last was settling-day in the Parkwyn and Carwalsick. The mines now are in active operation, and, from the report of competent agents, the large lodes of tin can be soon brought into profitable operation. Possessed as the company are of the capital requisite to carry out the undertaking, there is more than a probability that, if the mines are worked efficiently and economically, remunerative returns will be given to the shareholders.

We understand the committee of the Great Bryn Consols Mine are determined to act up to the instructions from the shareholders, to forfeit all the shares on which the calls are not paid before the 9th instant. This is a step in the right direction.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Great Polgooth, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lewis, Merilyn, South Caradon, South Wheal Frances, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Treleigh Consols, West Caradon, Wheal Basset, Wheal Brewer, Wheal Buller, Wheal Golden, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Seton, Wheal Tremayne, Balnoon Consols, Bell and Lanarth, Bicton Consols, Boscean, Calstock United, Carvannall, East Basset, East Seton, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Cowarch, Great Tregune Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Gustavus Mines, Hawkmoor, Hennock, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Lelant Consols, Mill Pool, Pendarves Consols, Poltimore, Rinsey United, South Crenver, Tees Side, Tyn-y-berth, Union, West Ding Dong, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Buller, West Wheal Darlington, West Wheal Frances, West Wheal Towan, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Chiverton, Wheal Harriett, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Maudlin, Wheal Neptune, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, Butterdon, Clive United, Connemara, Copper Hill, Fox Tor, King Arthur Consols, Mostyn, South Devon Consols, Trenault, Wh. Fortune, Great Crinnis, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Lackamore, Kenmare, &c.

In Foreign Mines business has been generally flat. Metcalfes opened on Monday at 3¼ to 3⅜ prem.; on Tuesday and Wednesday they were a shade lower; and on Thursday fell to 2⅜ and 3¼, closing yesterday at 2⅜ to 2¾ prem. The other mines connected with the West Indies were heavy. The prospectus of a new Jamaica adventure has been privately issued, called the Clarendon Mining Association, with a capital of 80,000*l.*; they have been quoted during the week as high as 1 prem.; but were yesterday at ⅜ to ½. Port Royal of Jamaica, ⅜ to 1 prem.; Sue River, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Liguanea of Jamaica, ⅛ dis. to par; Jamaica (copper), 2 to 2⅜ pm.; Linares, 8⅜ ⅝; National Brazilian, 3, 2¾; Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ⅛ pm.; Royal Santiago, 4; United Mexican, 4½.

At the British and Colonial Smelting Company half-yearly meeting, on Tuesday, the report and accounts, which will be found in another column, and a summary of which appeared in our last Number, were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 7½ per cent. declared.

At the Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Wednesday (W. Prinsep, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 20,560*l.*; creditors, 183*l.* 14s. 10d.; sales of ore, 24*l.* 7s. 5d.; interest on loans, &c., 182*l.* 17s. 3d.; fees on registration, 3*l.* 14s.; 300 shares delivered up under the award, 300*l.*=21,554*l.* 15s 6d.—Furniture, stores, buildings, &c., 811*l.* 7s. 10d.; expenditure, 6975*l.* 7s. 10d.; cost of mines, 8887*l.* 5s.; Thomas Field, 1100: leaving balance in favour of company, 3780*l.* 12s. 10d. A resolution was passed that the disposal of 3140 unappropriated shares be left to the discretion of the directors, in the event of such shares not being taken up by the shareholders. T. Gibbs, Esq., was elected a director in the room of Mr. Lowndes, resigned. [A detailed report will be found in another column.]

The Linares Mining Association have advices to the 20th of Aug. The lode in the engine-shaft contained a little lead—not to value. Driving east of San Anton, in the 65, the lode was worth 3 tons of ore in a fm.; the rise in the back of this level, to communicate with Arrayo's winze, was worth 4 tons in a fm. In the 45, driving west of Garcia's, on the north lode, the lode has improved, being worth 3½ tons in a fm. Ore weighed in for the week ending Aug. 20, 42 tons.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advices to the 2d of Aug. Thompson's engine-shaft had been sunk 9 ft.—ground still hard; the lode was very promising, especially the north part, and yielded 6 tons of ore per fm. They had just commenced driving east and west of Taylor's in the 50, on the north part of the lode, and at present looking well. Raisings for the month—From the mine, 40 tons; precipitate, 2 tons=42 tons.

The United Mexican Mining Association have advices to the 28th July. The accounts are generally unfavourable. No change had taken place in working Rayas, there being a considerable deficit at the expiration of the quarter ending the 30th of June. At the Mine of Jesus Maria, the level of San Apolonio, and at the point St. Hilario, the rock had been hard and unpromising. At the Mine of La Trinidad the shaft of Guadalupe was completed to a depth of 163 varas. At Aldana the working by buscones had been attended with little result. For the Zacatecas claims, they had every reason to believe, they would receive the per centage upon the next embarkation of specie to be made both at Tampico and Vera Cruz. The price of quicksilver remained as last quoted—namely, $68. The stock on hand was—In use at Dolores, 6153 lbs. 2 ozs.—Ditto Barrera, 8480 lbs. 5 ozs. = 14,633 lbs. 7 ozs. The finances in Mexico showed an available asset, on the 23d July, $1744 7 7, exclusive of liabilities and current expenditure.

The New Granada Company have received, per *Magdalena*, 170 ozs. of gold, being the first monthly remittance on the company's own account, from Medellin. This, however, is almost entirely the produce of only one stamping mill, at the Frontino Mine, the others being either under alteration, or not yet completed. The account of this mine received from the manager is satisfactory in the extreme.

Le Mineur Gold Mining Company, was one of the first recognised by the laws of France, and a large sum of money subscribed in that country (about 50,000*l.*) has been expended in machinery and other preliminaries. We have from time to time noticed favourably the richness of this mine, which is in the Mariposa district of California, and we hope, ere long, a dividend will be declared. It appears that advices have now been received stating that the agents were then (23d June) going to crush quartz, and expect to produce from $500 to $600 per day. This news is cheering, but we should like much to see an account of the working expenses, and what portion of this produce would be likely to go into the pockets of the numerous shareholders, for we believe those residing in France number about 8000. The Committee of our Stock Exchange have just granted the company a settling-day, but the shares are not to be marked on the official list at present, nor can they expect this privilege until a greater amount of business is shown in our market. We trust no further delays or disappointments will mar the prospects of the shareholders; but unless there is good management, combined with honesty and integrity of purpose, no success is likely to ensue, and the golden picture which has for a long time been faintly "looming in the distance" will crumble away and leave nothing but the wreck of disappointment to all except those who may have originated the project.

The Van Diemen's Land Company have advices from their agent at Circular Head to the 28th April, which give a favourable account of the increasing demand for farms in that colony. A small sale of uncleared land from the company's property at Emu Bay had just been made at 2*l.* per acre, and the purchaser would have taken more, but the agent declined to dispose of a further quantity except at a valuation. The debts due to the company had of late been promptly paid, owing to the high prices obtained for produce, and the last of their liabilities had been cleared off.

From Singapore, we learn that a new branch of business had been commenced between the settlement and Australia, a cargo of Labuan coals having been shipped from Singapore by the *Sophia Moffat*, for Melbourne. From the Island of Labuan the last intelligence was that the superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company had examined one of the company's coal seams on the main land of Borneo, and had found it of good quality, 30 ft. thick, and, as he considered, virtually inexhaustible.

The gold mining share market has been characterised by great inactivity. Transactions have been on the most limited scale, as the general feeling of the market has been one of flatness. On Thursday, the Bank having raised their rate of discount, the market participated in the general heaviness of the Stock Exchange; and yesterday evening prices closed with a gloomy appearance, and a prospect of a further decline. On Monday, New Granada and Mariquita were flatter. On Tuesday, it may be said that prices were little more than nominal. There being but few buyers at present, probably a few purchases might have some effect on the market, though, until results are obtained from the scene of operations, no re-action can fairly be anticipated. In contrast with this dullness, it may not be uninteresting to take a retrospect of the quantity of gold imported into England last year, which amounted to 16,000,000*l.* To the close of last month there was a further importation of about 15,302,723*l.*: making a total of 31,302,723*l.*; which, together with the value of the silver imports, will give about 37,000,000*l.* in a period of about 20 months. The quantity of gold coined in 1848 was 2,451,909*l.*; 1849, 2,177,955*l.*; 1850, 1,491,836*l.*; 1851, 4,490,411*l.*; 1852, 8,742,270*l.*; 1853 to 1st August, 9,099,183*l.* If we look at the quantity coined from 1852 to 1st August, 1853, amounting to 17,841,453*l.*, it will be seen the great influence the gold discoveries has made on the coinage of the country. Large quantities of bullion in the same period have been exported to the continent. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Lewis Hill Range, ⅛ to ¼ per share; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅜ to ½ dis.; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Monarch, ¼ to ⅜ dis.; Australian Mutual, ¾ to ⅞ dis.; Australian Consols, ⅝ to ¾ per share; Melbourne Gold, ½ to ¼ per share; Chartered Australian, ¼ to ⅜ per share; Golden Mountain, ¼ to ½ per share; Brucutu Gold, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Albion Gold, ⅛ to ¼ per share; Adelaide Land and Gold, 1 to ⅛ dis.; New South Wales Gold, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Lonuon and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, par to ⅛ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, 1¾ to 2¼ prem.; Chancellorsville Freehold Gold, par to ¼ prem.

In Iron and Coal Companies, business has been done during the week at the following prices:—British Iron Company, 8; Rhenish Charcoal Iron and Steel, par to ¼ prem.; Cumberland Hematite Iron Ore, par to ¼ prem.; East Indian Iron, 5s. to 7s. per share; New South Wales Coal, ⅜ to ½ dis.; Mount Carbon Coal, 1s. 8d. to ¼ per share.

In Miscellaneous shares the market has been quiet. Australian Agricultural were quoted on Monday at 34 to 35⅛, at which price they remained steady during the week. Peel River were ⅜ to 1 prem. the early part of the week, but fell to ¾ ⅝. Crystal Palace shares on Monday were 1⅜ ⅞, and on Tuesday improved to 1⅜ 2, but slightly receded on Wednesday and Thursday, closing yesterday at 1⅜ to 1⅝ prem., and the new issue 1⅜ to 1½ prem. Berlin Water-Works, ⅛ dis to ⅛ pm.; and the two French Water Companies, par to ¼ pm.; South Australian Land, 35 to 37; British American Land, 66; North British Australasian, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ pm.

HULL, SEPT. 1.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there is almost an entire absence of business in mining shares in their market. There is a little enquiry for some of the dividend-paying mines, but all the newer and more speculative descriptions are very little dealt in or asked for.

DOWLAIS IRON-WORKS.—We understand that the colliers of this place, after being out six weeks on strike, resumed their work on Wednesday. This result was brought about chiefly through the interference of the shopkeepers, whose interests were materially affected by the strike. A donation was offered to every collier who should return to his employment within a given time, and the expedient had the desired effect.

THE DURHAM PITMEN.—A very general movement for an advance of wages is at present being made by the pitmen throughout this county, the average amount of the advance asked being 1s. per score. On the owners refusing to comply with the demands of the men a strike almost invariably immediately takes place. A few days ago the whole of the men employed at Pease's West Colliery ceased work, in consequence of the refusal of the owners to grant what they demanded: 12 of them were apprehended and brought before the Bishop Auckland magistrates, amidst a perfect riot—between 400 and 500 pitmen besieging the town, and defying the body of rurals who had been collected at the spot in order to prevent outrage, to take any of them into custody. The men were charged with a breach of contract in leaving their work without giving the usual month's notice, and to avoid a committal to prison they agreed to resume their work and give the required month's notice, at the end of which time they express their intention to strike again. At Seaton, the property of the Earl of Durham, the demands of the men have been positively refused; and on Monday a number were evicted from their houses, which in this district pitmen hold rent free. At Roderidge Moor, on Tuesday, the men taking advantage of the knowledge they had just gleaned, that several ships of heavy tonnages, which the owners of Roderidge Moor were bound by contract to supply with a cargo of coke and coal, had come into Hartlepool Harbour, and knowing that the quantity at "bank" was insufficient to enable the contractors to fulfil their contracts, seized the opportunity thus afforded, and demanded a considerable advance per score, which, on the following day, the owners conceded. Strikes have also taken place at Ludworth, Framwellgate Moor, and other collieries, the masters in most instances giving the additional price per score demanded by the men. An opinion is expressed by persons engaged in the coal trade that the men will continue to strike during the ensuing winter, and should this opinion prove to be correct, the price of coke and coal must, of course, be enhanced.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—At a meeting, held in Glasgow, on Wednesday, to promote the establishment of a Museum of Practical Geology in that city,—Mr. William Murray (of Monklands) said he was connected with the iron trade, one of the most important mining, as well as manufacturing, interests in Scotland, and unquestionably the most deeply interested in the establishment of a geological museum. There could be no doubt that Scotland was fairly entitled to have one of these institutions, and if so, there could be as little doubt that Glasgow was the site for it. Situated as it was in the heart of the great mineral district, embracing the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, a district which contained one-third of the entire population of Scotland, most of whom were engaged in mining and manufacturing industry, excavating and bringing out of the bowels of the earth those mineral riches which have so much helped to make Glasgow what it is. It was here, where the practical men were to be found, that such an institution should be founded, and not in Edinburgh, where it would remain a dead letter—a mere scientific abstraction. Seven-eighths of all the blast-furnaces in Scotland were in these four counties he had mentioned, which produced 600,000 tons of iron annually, whilst all the rest of Scotland only made about 54,000 tons. There were upwards of 20,098 persons employed in the production of pig-iron alone; there were more than 8000 required in converting pig into malleable iron; 15,000 in building iron ships and their engines on the Clyde; and there were upwards of 15,000 more engaged in making engines and other machinery for various manufacturing purposes. This was, therefore, a great interest, and one to whom a Museum of Practical Geology would be of the most essential service—practical men, who depended upon the practical application and adaptation of geological science for the materials of which they wrought—many of whom were actually engaged in excavating and working the ores and minerals which were to be the chief study and aim of the proposed institution. So far deficient were we here at present in the proper opportunities for studying this science, that he had to send his son to Freiburg, a great seat of the iron trade, so that he might acquire a practical knowledge of the subject.

CROW HILL (ST. STEPHENS).—This mine, which lately commenced, is worked by water-power, at a comparatively trifling expense, and is gradually improving in depth. The mundic, which was freely intermixed with the ore in the upper levels, and very hard, is now diminishing and becoming of a sandy character, confirming the opinion which was entertained, that in depth this mundic would give place to a greater quantity of lead. Capt. Floyd, of Tincroft, was lately requested to visit the mine, and his report was such as to give entire satisfaction. From 20 to 25 tons of ore have been raised to surface in the course of making explorations, but this quantity will not be ready for sale until the crusher and burning houses are completed, which will probably occupy two months. The 15 end west is orey and kindly. The underlay shaft is holed, and the works will very soon admit of sinking on the course of the lode. The committee of management of this mine meet regularly every two months, and the financial department is in a satisfactory condition.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	*Paid.*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000 Agua Fria	1	⅝ to 1¼ pm.	2 1¼
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold	1	½ dis.— par	—
100000 Anglo-Californian	½	⅛ — ¾ pm.	¾ ¾
10000 Australasian	2	1½ — ⅛ dis.	1 1
40000 Ditto, Coal Mining	1	⅜ — ¼ dis.	⅜
19000 Australian	5	2 — 2½	2
60000 Australian Cordillera	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000 Australian Freehold	1	⅜ — ⅜ dis.	⅜ ½
50000 Ave Maria	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	⅜
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	par — ⅛ prem.	1
100000 British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ¼ dis.	⅛
210000 Carsons Creek	½	¼ dis.— par	¼
100000 Colonial Gold	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	—
350000 Copper Miners of England	Stock	35 — 65	60
8000 Ditto, Preference	25	31 — 32	—
70000 English and Australian Copper	5	2¼ — 1¾ dis.	3½
100000 Great Nugget Vein	2	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	2¾
20000 General	20	14 — 16	15
100000 Lake Bathurst	1	¾ — ½ dis.	⅜
60000 Liberty	1	¼ dis.— par	—
50000 London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	⅛ — ⅜	—
100000 Mariquita	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	¾ ⅝
20000 Mexican and South American	9	6 — 7	—
60000 New Granada	1	¼ dis.— par	⅜ 1
200000 Nouveau Monde	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1½
100000 Port Philip	1	⅜ — ¼ dis.	⅜
60000 Quartz Rock	1	⅛ dis.— ⅛ pm.	1
50000 South Australian	1	¼ dis.— par	—
70000 Waller	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	—
100000 West Granada	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	—
100000 West Mariposa	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000 Yuba	1	⅜ — ¼ dis.	—

SILVER ORES.

WEST DARLINGTON Silver Ore sold on the 27th August.

	Tons cwt.	Per ton.	Purchasers.
No. 1	0 12	£305 0 0	Michell & Son.
2	1 0	20 4 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
3	3 10	19 12 0	ditto
4	11 0	13 6 0	ditto
5	5 0	6 10 0	ditto
6	2 0	3 0 0	Pontifex & Wood.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, August 27.

Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£15 0 0
John Bibby, Sons, and Co.	13 10 6
John P. Eyton	13 6 0
Panther Smelting Co.	13 6 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	13 3 0
Mather and Co.	13 1 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	12 15 0
T. Somers	12 5 6
Pontifex and Wood	10 0 0

Sold on the 31st August.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Callington	16	£17 17 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the Mine.

Esgair Llec	55	£11 14 0	Dillwyn and Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 26th August.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Charlestown	2	12	3	8	£70 5 0	£253 17 7	—Williams & Co.
ditto	1	0	1	13	67 2 6		
ditto	0	19	1	14	64 10 0	62 9 8	—Daubuz.
Union	2	7	0	17	76 0 0	179 3 6	—New Blowing.
ditto	0	3	2	12	55 10 0	10 0 2	— ditto

Sold on the 27th August.

Wheal Trevelyan	4	0	2	5	£73 0 0	£293 19	9—Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1	0	1	24	56 0 0	57 6	0— ditto

Sold on the 31st August.

Boscean	5	15	0	25	£78 0 0	£449 7	4—Williams & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled August 17, and sold at Nettell's Hotel, Pool, September 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	72	£3 14 0	North Roskear	14	£7 6 0
ditto	71	2 11 6	ditto	13	6 7 6
ditto	64	4 14 0	ditto	12	0 12 0
ditto	62	2 17 6	North Pool	86	5 17 6
ditto	61	2 7 6	ditto	60	5 6 6
ditto	60	4 0 6	ditto	55	4 12 6
ditto	58	6 0 6	ditto	49	3 15 6
ditto	57	4 5 6	ditto	17	5 3 6
ditto	58	1 16 0	South Frances	79	4 5 6
ditto	46	1 1 6	ditto	71	5 13 6
Wheal Basset	86	6 5 6	ditto	48	7 1 0
ditto	77	4 0 6	ditto	37	11 12 6
ditto	65	9 10 6	ditto	15	9 7 6
ditto	56	9 18 6	Consols	88	5 15 6
ditto	54	4 19 6	ditto	76	5 3 6
ditto	53	5 19 6	ditto	35	5 10 0
ditto	51	14 14 6	ditto	32	5 6 0
ditto	41	4 13 6	Fowey Consols	68	8 7 0
ditto	40	14 17 0	ditto	60	7 3 6
North Roskear	77	6 8 6	ditto	52	7 1 0
ditto	54	10 [illegible] 0	Pemb. & E. Crinnis	97	4 11 0
ditto	53	11 1 6	ditto	30	8 10 0
ditto	45	1 1 6	Prideaux Wood	54	2 4 0
ditto	43	5 3 0	Crane & Bejawsa	40	8 1 6
ditto	38	[illegible] 9 6	Paynter's Ore	12	1 12 0
ditto	15	4 13 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	607	£2058 0 6	Fowey Consols	180	£1364 18 0
Wheal Basset	523	4145 3 0	Pemb. & E Crinnis	127	698 7 0
North Roskear	364	2447 9 0	Prideaux Wood	45	118 16 0
North Pool	267	1352 1 6	Crane and Bejawsa	40	323 0 0
South Frances	250	1649 16 0	Paynter's Ore	12	19 4 0
Consols	231	1283 12 0			

Average Standard ..... £132 3 0 | Average Produce 6⅛
Average Price per ton £5 16 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 2655 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 172 tons 1 cwts
Amount of Money £15,438 7 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £131 10 0.—Average Produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 127*l.* 18s.—Produce 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	153	£ 817 0 2
Vivian and Sons	240	1238 19 0
Freeman and Co.	313	1178 1 5
Grenfell and Sons	553	2540 7 6
Crown Copper Co.	53	69 0 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	316	2301 13 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	430	3494 4 6
English and Australian Co.	147	936 13 0
Mason and Elkington	145	769 12 3
F. Bankart	234	976 8 0
Copper Miners' Company	291	1216 8 2
Total tons	2655	£15,438 7 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 1220—Carn Brea 508—Alfred Consols 372—Levant 252—North Basset 197—West Wheal Seton 181—Botallack 174—South Crenver 166—Par Consols 144—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 137—Wheal Messer 130—Great Wheal Alfred 124—West Providence 62—West Alfred Cousols 58—West Wheal Alfred 52—Wheal Trefusis 28—Truthall 18—Great Work 10—Wheal Squire 9—North Wheal Unity 8.—Total, 3850 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday, September the 15th.

WHY QUARTZ MINING COMPANIES ARE FAILURES.
Just published, price One Shilling,

CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES; being a Series of recent Communications from the Mining Districts upon the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Quartz Mining; with an Account of the Richer Deposits, and Incidental Notices of the Climate, Scenery, and Mode of Life in California. Edited by ROBERT ALLSOP, of the Stock Exchange.

Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row, and may be had of all booksellers; and of the editor, No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

Notices to Correspondents.

RHENISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can you inform me how this company is progressing? Many of the shareholders here are anxiously looking out for a dividend, and an opinion exists that its directors are sadly neglectful of the interests of the shareholders. If you, or any one connected, can give me any information of what is doing at head quarters, I shall feel obliged.—W. B.: *Manchester, Aug.* 30.

[We have several other letters from different parts of the country—some imputing bad motives, and, generally, charging the directors with neglecting their duties, but the publication of which we can hardly think necessary, to elicit a full explanation of the actual position of affairs. We understand that a report may be shortly expected, and which we shall very readily publish, for general information.]

THE ABERGWESSIN MINE.—Sir: In reply to your correspondent "W. H." (Stock Exchange), the information required can be obtained on application at my offices, 98, Gracechurch-street.—WELLINGTON GREGORY: *Aug.* 30.

CAWSON HILL MINE.—We have received several enquiries, during the week, as to the progress of the workings, the prospects of the undertaking, and when a meeting of proprietors will be convened. A report from the agents of the mine being inserted in our present Journal answers the principal question, and application to the office, we presume, will elicit any further information that may be required. The letter signed an "Advocate for Legitimate Mining" could certainly never have been intended for publication: let the writer imagine himself an agent; what would he think of such anonymous insinuations appearing in the Journal? while Mr. Simpson, we must suppose, was satisfied on inspecting the mine, or we should have heard further. Messrs. H. Kemp (Poole); A. Galpin (Shaftesbury); J. Hallett (Okeford); W. K. Clough (Sturminster), should address their enquiries to the secretary.

"FAIR PLAY" (Newcastle) should be *fair*, and append his name to his strictures on the reports from the Keswick mining district. If a shareholder, "Fair Play" should enquire through the office what becomes of the produce of the mines.

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Has there been any meeting of the St. Day United Company since the mine appeared before the public, with so much promise? As I cannot find a report in your Journal, perhaps some one connected with the company will kindly inform me when it is likely to be, or how the affairs are progressing.—A CONSTANT READER: *Dublin, Aug.* 26.

"L. M." (Brighton).—With the exception of the Agua Fria Company, no other Californian adventure has hitherto transmitted returns of gold to the adventurers. This has been not from their first location, but from places which have heretofore been worked by American enterprise.

GREAT OWSLOW CONSOLS.—SIR: This concern has long figured in your dividend Share List as having paid a paltry dividend of 2*s.* per share, in June, 1852. This has been shown since to have come out of the capital; and the statement in the *Mining Journal*, of 25th June last, does not in the least remove the impression that such really was the fact. That report said they had 100 tons of copper ore dressed (after an outlay of 13,665*l.*); can you tell when that little lot of ore was disposed of, and what it netted to the company?—was it 1*l.* on the 1*l.* on the enormous outlay? Great disappointment exists around this locality and Manchester, that I can assure you.—ONE OF LIVERPOOL.

"F. B." (Watling-street).—We have understood that probably a bill will be filed in Chancery, in order that the concern should be wound up. How far this will be prudent is not for us to speculate upon. The law in most cases is uncertain, and in this instance, we believe, owing to the circumstances, the subject is beset with no ordinary difficulties.

"B. B."—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Portland-place, Walthamstow, is an assayer of stone.

WHEAL FORTUNE (South Tawton).—Sir: On behalf of several shareholders, I address you on the variable changes that have taken place in this concern, and which cannot lead to any beneficial result. I need go back no further than your Journal of the 18th June last, in which there is published a report, signed by Capt. Verran, certainly not as he gave it; for I never heard of copper ore running through a "stave,"—perhaps slate was meant: I pass that by. But he is made to affirm that in three weeks or a month the lode will be cut through, and then he "fully expects a good lasting mine." Nothing is heard of this since, but several meetings have been held, at which proceedings vastly in opposition to the Cost-book system have been adopted, the number of shares very materially lessened, and a corresponding call made on the *decreased* number of shares, which cannot be considered legal,—in fact, I have no doubt those who have paid the first deposit are entitled to have it back again: the original prospectus never having been carried out, or the *full number of shares issued*.—LATITAT.

"Inquirer" (Liverpool).—Quicksilver is produced in several of the provinces of China. During the war, when the intercourse between Europe and America was interrupted, the price of quicksilver was so much enhanced that it answered to import it from China; but since the peace, it has been regularly exported to the latter. At an average of 14 years, ending with 1848, the exports of quicksilver by the English and Americans into Canton amounted to 684,085 lbs. yearly, of the value of $340,262.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Mapleston, the chief superintendent of this company, left for the colony of New South Wales, by the *Strathfieldsay*, early in January. About two months afterwards Capt. Bell and staff, consisting of several Cumberland miners, provided with tools and Biggs's patent steam-stamps, started. Advices were received from them, dated the Cape, June 20, and it may now be fairly presumed they have arrived at their destination.

WHEAL WREY.—The report under this head in last week's Journal was an error: it relates to Combmartin Consols.

PRACTICAL MINING—ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.—Sir: What Capt. Pill has communicated on this subject is deserving of more notice than it has received; and I venture to ask him if he has not seen the effect a different stratum has produced in the lodes at Perran St. George, the mine more particularly under his own government, relative to which he and your old correspondent, "Argus" (of Truro), had a tilt some two years ago. Prior to that period, his mine was paying a dividend; large sums have been expended since on the western part of the sett, and the ore sales are now less, instead of increased.—NUNEZ.

"Mineralogist" (Bath).—Torrelite is infusible by itself, but forms with borax a glass, which is green while hot, but becomes colourless on cooling. It effervesces with acid, has a dull vermilion red colour, with a red rose streak, and a granular fracture, and affects the magnet slightly. It is found in Sussex county, New Jersey, and by some is only considered a variety of red manganese, not an ore of cerium.

"R. G." (Llanelly).—We could have wished that the tone of our correspondent's communication had been more courteous—at least, that he had avoided the personalities in which he has thought fit to indulge. We are not aware of the capabilities of "Germanicus," but we know that for several years he has been practically engaged in smelting. Our object is solely to elicit truth; and for that purpose our columns are open to all who legitimately avail themselves of that channel; and it will be with great pleasure we shall receive any information bearing on the subject-matter. From the practical knowledge of "R. G.," we anticipated that a clear solution of many of the doubts of this difficult question will, through his means, be arrived at.

GREAT CRINNIS MINE.—Sir: "The interesting ceremony of starting the engine" having, as you inform us, taken place in June last, it would now be still more "interesting" to be informed the quantity of produce that has been sold during the last year; and whether any at 2*s.* in the 1*l.* tribute, as stated two years ago in the prospectus, and published in your Journal: in short, has "mother turned out any plump healthy nuggets yet?" (See *Mining Journal*, 18th June.)—A MINER.

WHEAL WREY.—In consequence of an unfavourable report from Captain Dunstan respecting this mine, in last week's Journal, Capt. P. Rockilly, having been appealed to, says—He was on the mine on Saturday (August 27), and believed that the stiff ground which they had recently in the adit was going out, and a fine killas, as heretofore, approached in driving, with some gossan producing lead occasionally; therefore he had reason to hope for a leady end, and a good back of it, as they were now getting deep into the hill. The engine-shaft was sunk to about 15 ft. under the adit, the cross-cut communicated with, and the plat cut: the cylinder, bob, boiler, &c., on the mine, and the other parts were to be brought there shortly. The ground in the shaft was more settled—a meaty blue killas, whereas for some fathoms in sinking it was rather shelfy (rocky).—[Since this notice was in type, we have been informed that the report was on Combmartin Consols, and not from Wheal Wrey.]

FAIR WHEAL MARGARET.—Sir: Three months ago there appeared a paragraph in your Journal, that there was 25,000*l.* worth of ore discovered in this mine. Will some one connected point out, in your next Journal, how much has since been realised of it?—ONE IN DOUBT.

WEST DARLINGTON.—Sir: In June last there was a statement made in the *Mining Journal*, apparently authenticated, that the returns would be "*quadrupled in a month, or even less.*" What has been the real fact? Such paragraphs are likely to delude the public, who ought to read them in their true light,—an attempt to enhance the price of shares in the market.—A CREDULOUS ADVENTURER.

SIR: A letter headed "Irish Mining Companies" appeared in your last Journal, signed "Verbum Sat," which not only deserves the attention of the companies named, but the serious attention of all others falling under the same category: it is written, also, in that spirit which places the enquirer in a position that must command respect. He placed, he says, confidence in "respectable names," and ventured on the faith of public representations. These, I must say, ought always to be a sufficient security in every transaction of public trust, adventure, or company. He complains of the want of system—of secresy on the part of directors—of a breach of the Cost-book System, &c.; and closes in what I readily agree with him—namely, that were confidence, &c., general, "there would be ten times the speculation and investment that there now is." Agreeing, then, in this spirit, and anxious to give him and all other concerned the information which falls within my sphere, of inspecting and directing engineer, &c., of one of the mining companies named in his last week's notice—the South Cork Mining Company—I beg to refer him to my report in this Journal on the state of the mines of this company, up to the date of my last bi-monthly inspection; and add, that so far as the working departments of these mines are concerned—the state of produce, expenditure of working, system, hopefulness in extension of new works, &c., are concerned, I shall be always happy to give him, or any shareholder, every information within my sphere of duties as above, not only of the mines alluded to, but of such others of which I have the independent management or inspection.—ST. PIERRE FOLEY, M.E., &c.: 19, *Gibson-square, Islington, Aug.* 31.

MINING REPORTS.—The advertisement duty being removed, we shall in future append the names to all reports which may be forwarded to us. It will, therefore, rest with the parties concerned to authenticate their statements, for the satisfaction of those for whom they are intended.

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—Copies of the Report presented to Parliament, and just printed, can be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 6*s.*

A SECOND REPORT has since been printed, which can also be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 2*s.*

THE SHARE LIST.—In consequence of the communication from "Oxoniensis" (Wortleton), and numerous other suggestions from parties interested in the publication of correct mining information, we have decided on making an important alteration in our Share List. It is our intention, after sufficient notice, that no quotation shall stand in the list of "last price" longer than a month, and to insert only those "present prices" of shares in which it is certified business has been done within a week from the day of publication. We trust this arrangement will induce holders and dealers, who are parties to mining share transactions, to forward us immediately correct details of all such prices, and amount paid up, as may come under their notice. We shall also feel greatly obliged by secretaries or pursers of mining companies, in which the amount called is erroneously stated, to hand us the necessary corrections. Not to take parties by surprise, we shall go on in the usual way for one month; consequently, the proposed alteration will be made the first week in October, after which it must be understood that no "last price" will appear of longer standing than a month, nor "present price," unless certified to as business having been done within the week of publication at the quotation.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Sir: There was an error in the report of this mine in your last Journal: it was stated that the "engine" would be ready in a few days, which should have been the "engine-house." I shall feel obliged by your correcting this. The engine-house being quite ready, we wait alone for the manufacturers, who assure us that in another six weeks the engine will be completed.—JOHN WHITE: *Tavistock, Sept.* 1.

MINING IN NEW GRANADA.—SIR: In your last Journal a paragraph appears, headed "Mining in New Granada," in which you give an extract (translated) from the Report of the Minister of Finance, in the beginning of this year. It is inferred thereby that mines may be leased of the Government, but not for a longer period than 15 years, unless the Government, at the expiration of that period, think proper to allow it by payment of something equal to a royalty; that the buildings, machinery, &c., shall be taken by the Government. I have just returned from that country, and, being anxious for the continued prosperity of mining operations in those parts, and to remove any prejudice in the mind of the public, I can prove, by referring you to the Report of the Minister, that the extract you give is found under the head of "Mints," and has no reference to mining operations. The report quoted from makes no mention of mining matters.—W. Z. KINGDOM: *City, Sept.* 1.

"A. N. C." wishes to know "whether the tin-plate trade is likely to improve?" Although we cannot account for certain manufacturers abandoning the trade, it was never in a more prosperous state, with every chance of an improvement. From the scanty supply in the market, there is a general opinion that it will advance even 25*l.* per cent. upon the present high price.

"Spa" wishes to know the proportion of the expenses of a dividend mine to its receipts? Every dividend mine varies in its expenditure. Wheal Buller is understood to be worked for one quarter of its receipts; Devon Great Consols about one-half; whilst some dividend mines absorb seven-eighths of their receipts.

A POINT OF IMPORTANCE TO IRONMASTERS.—In the notice from the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, in last week's Journal, of a case at Bilston Police-office, when a puddler named Hackwood was charged with taking his master's iron to make up waste, it is stated the magistrate, Mr. Loxdale, did not consider it felony, and refused to commit him. This, it appears, is directly opposed to what he did say, which was, that he considered it to be as much a felony, as it was long since held to be so, for a man to take his master's corn to give to his master's horse. He was, therefore, held to bail to answer the charge at the sessions, should his employers prosecute.

"B. C." (Glasgow).—The addresses of the patentees of the coating process, employed in covering iron with copper or brass, some experiments on which were recently tried at Woolwich Dockyard, and described in our last Number, are—Mr. Charles Watt, Sellwood-place, Brompton; and Mr. Hugh Burgess, 27, Grove-terrace, Kentish-town. A description of the process will be found in another column.

"X. Y. Z." (Birmingham).—The offices of the company are removed from Cornhill: an application to Mr. Yates Freebody, the secretary, addressed Duke-street, Westminster, would meet with due attention.

ASHFORD CONSOLS.—SIR: In your Journal of last week, in answer to an enquiry, you say "that you received a communication from a party, stating that he had bought this mine, and intended working it on his own account entirely; and that, so far as the company is concerned, it is entirely broken up." I must beg of you to contradict this; especially since I have discovered the source of your information—being no other than the late expelled captain, who, through his own mismanagement, appears to be in great difficulties in the neighbourhood of the mine, and who has not been there for the last twelve months; in fact, not since the company was formed. I also beg to inform you that the company is not broken up, the grant of which may be seen at the office; and we are now making arrangements for fully developing the mine in such a manner that it will prove satisfactory to all.—A COMMITTEEMAN: *Sept.* 2.

PRICE OF TIN.—"J. G." (Wolverhampton).—One of the most respectable metal merchants in the City of London sold on Friday 1000 boxes of tin in Wales at 30*s.*, worth in Liverpool 36*s.*, and in London 31*s.*

Received—"T." (Glossop).—"W. J. W." (Winchester).—"R. and W. B." (Hanwood).

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*,

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine ..... | Captain .....
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THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

Two cases of peculiar interest, in both of which Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the Attorney-General, and Sir FITZROY KELLY appeared, with special retainers, as opponents, were tried before Mr. Justice ERLE, and special juries, at the late Liverpool Assizes. We allude to the case of HEATH, administratrix of HEATH, *v.* SMITH, and M'NAUGHTEN and others *v.* the Corporation of Liverpool, and the questions involved in both are, we conceive, deserving of a special notice. The first was an action against a manufacturer in Sheffield for an alleged infringement of a patent taken out by the plaintiff's late husband, Mr. HEATH, in the year 1839, for the manufacture of cast-steel by the use of from 1 to 3 per cent. of carburet of manganese. The plaintiff sued as the personal representative of the patentee, and the action would seem to have been defended by the steel manufacturers of Sheffield. It appeared that the late Mr. HEATH had been many years ago in the service of the East India Company, and had directed his attention to endeavouring to render the iron of India equal to that of Sweden for the purpose of making steel. He appears, however, not to have been very successful, but he conceived himself, in the course of his enquiries, to have been the discoverer of a new process in the manufacture of steel by the use of carburet of manganese. The defendant was not charged with using carburet of manganese in its manufactured state, but with the use of its elements—viz., the oxide of manganese and carbon in the shape of wood charcoal, which, when fused at a high temperature, formed a carburet, commonly known as metal manganese. The very eminent counsel at each side appear not to have been peculiarly measured in their language; for while the widow's advocate characterised the defence as an iniquitous combination against her, the Sheffield people designated her attempt as an unfounded and unwarrantable attack on them. On the part of the defendant, it was established that the oxide of manganese had been used in the manufacture of steel long before the date of Mr. HEATH'S patent. Several witnesses were examined to prove this fact, and Dr. LARDNER'S *Cyclopædia*, published in 1831, eight years before the date of the patent, was referred to, and it appeared that the process of making steel by combining iron with the oxide of manganese and carbon was there described, in the "Treatise on the Manufacture of Metals." The learned judge directed the jury, if they believed the evidence that there was no novelty in Mr. HEATH'S process, to find for the defendant, for whom they accordingly gave their verdict. We are ourselves, generally speaking, opposed to all monopolies, but we are nevertheless disposed to afford all fair protection to justly-acquired patent rights. It is probable that Mrs. HEATH considers her case a peculiar episode in the history of *patent wrongs* (the subject of a paper in Mr. DICKENS'S *Household Words* of the 7th May last), but it is gratifying to find that exclusive privileges are not to be acquired by misconception of either facts or law, and that so important a branch of our metallic manufactures may be henceforth considered as relieved from the apprehensions of unjust and injurious restriction. It was stated that the validity of the patent itself is likely soon to be questioned before the House of Lords.

The case of M'NAUGHTEN and others *v.* the Corporation of Liverpool was an action to recover damages for injuries to the manufactory and trade of the plaintiffs, occasioned by the water-works now in progress for supplying the town of Liverpool with water. The plaintiffs are the proprietors of extensive bleaching, dyeing, and printing works on the River Yarrow, the water of which river appears to have been peculiarly well suited to the purposes of their trade. They complained that, in consequence of the reservoirs and other works now being made by the defendants, the water of the Yarrow had become mixed with the water of a small stream called the Old Goit, and had been thereby rendered so impure as to be unfit for bleaching, and that the plaintiffs were in consequence obliged to discontinue working. The Corporation, justified under the Water-works Clauses Consolidation Act (10 VICTORIA, c. 17), which authorised the promoters of such public works, availing of and acting under its provisions, to take such measures, and from time to time to make such works, as they should think proper. Under the sweeping powers of this law, the Corporation were, in fact, made the exclusive judges of the works which they might think fit to erect; and although the facts do not appear to have been disputed, there was, of course, a verdict for the defendants, on the plea of justification.

The Water-works Consolidation Act forms a branch of the same class of codification as the Land Clauses and Railway Clauses Consolidation Acts; and while we admit that they clothe public companies and promoters with very arbitrary powers, we are desirous at the same time to impress upon our readers that the Legislature has, as a counterpoise, taken care to invest the public with very enlarged privileges, and very summary and extensive means of protection. We believe it to be quite settled that where an Act of Parliament confers a statutable mode of redress, the right of action at common law is taken away; where there is a wrong, and a remedy provided by statute, it is clear that remedy must be pursued—WATKINS *v.* the Great Northern Railway Company (*Law Journal*, K. B., vol. 20, p. 391). We at once, therefore, perceived on reading this case that the plaintiffs had misconceived their course and mistaken their remedy. By the provisions of those Acts, where promoters of an undertaking are about to take, or *injuriously affect*, property, including, of course, mines, collieries, and manufactories, they are bound to give the proprietors due notice of their intention, and to cause a jury to be summoned to assess compensation; but such notice is not required where the promoters have already taken possession of, or *injuriously affected*, property, for which compensation has not been made. If the proprietor, in the latter case, desires the question of the compensation which he claims to be settled by a jury or by arbitration, all he has to do is to serve a notice stating the amount he so claims, or the mode of ascertainment he desires, and if the promoters do not agree, or summon a jury, or name an arbitrator, as required, within 21 days, they become fixed with the amount of the claim, which can be then summarily recovered, as an ascertained sum in an action of debt. It is difficult to conceive more extensive terms than the words *injuriously affected*, and it has been held that these words are not confined to the case of persons whose properties were directly interfered with, but extended to cases of consequential damage. "A limited construction," said the LORD CHANCELLOR, "of this clause would defeat an intention clearly entertained by the Legislature—that of giving a summary remedy for assessing and recovering compensation"—(V. 20, *Law Journal*, Chan., p. 223). The terms used in the Act, "owners and proprietors," have been also held to embrace all persons having an estate or interest, or who may sustain damage from the operations of the promoters. We can scarcely conceive anything more unwise than to pass by such beneficial remedial powers, and to have recourse to the precarious and expensive remedies of an action at law. We cannot more impressively enforce our views than in adopting from his judgment, in the appeal case of the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway Company *v.* GATTKE—(*Law Journal*, Chan., vol. 20, p. 223)—the emphatic language of LORD CHANCELLOR TRURO, in answer to the complaint of the oppressive nature of the remedy. "The means of companies to prosecute litigation cannot be compared with those of individual claimants. The claimant's interest is expedition—that of the company may be delay;" and he concludes by observing that "the Act was intended to remedy these evils, and if open to the objections made, the company are far more responsible for the inconvenience than the claimant, for they had the opportunity of satisfying Parliament, if they could, of the unreasonableness of it, and of suggesting a more just course."

We have had, more than once during the past few years, occasion to remark on the pompous statements indulged in by the American journals on their iron-producing capabilities, and their rapidly approaching independence of all importations, whether from this country or any other place: this, too, at a period when the demand was greatly extending, in consequence of the rapid construction of railways, and when the iron manufacturers of the Union could not supply 1-10th of the demand, and yet were boisterously clamouring for protective duties against the importation of British produce. Just now a similarly wide-spread disposition to extol the greatness of their iron manufacture appears to have diffused itself among the American journalists. From the *United States Mining Journal* to the *Detroit Tribune*, all appear to be struck with a furor to expatiate on the Yankee iron trade, and to show to the world that they are making "turnation" strides therein, and going a-head like "greased lightning." In some of the periodicals, laboured articles appear on the vast extent of the beds of iron ore in Oneida County, New York; its great richness and value, its immense importance to the American community, and the inconceivable appliances, in the shape of both capital and enterprise, which are being brought to bear in its development. We are informed that *one* furnace had been erected at Clinton, turning out 12 tons of metal per day, of the most superior quality, which is to be immediately increased. The ore is an oxide, averaging from 1 to 3 ft. thick, extending many miles in every direction. The farmers dig the ironstone, dispose of it at the furnaces, at from $1 to $1½ per ton, and realise an average profit of $½ per ton.

The *New York Mercantile Journal* of the 13th August has also an article extending over two columns and a half on the ironstone deposits at the Iron Mountain, the Pilot Knob, and the Shepherd Mountain, near Birmingham, and other points on the Mississippi, in which the question is discussed why railway iron for the entire Western States could not be there made, and how such manufacture could be carried out successfully, and commensurate with the demand. The writer shows that, *if this could be done*, the iron required for railways now proposed west of the Mississippi and the North Missouri line would keep a sum among their own community, instead of being expended elsewhere, amounting to $7,500,000, to aid commerce and manufactures, and develope the productions of the country, both agricultural and mineral. It is strongly urged upon capitalists to turn their attention to this branch of investment, and to railway companies, to aid and assist, when, instead of travelling on English rails, they could roll north, east, south, and west on those of American manufacture.

Other journals in the North-Western States, foremost among which is the *Detroit Tribune*, treat us to a highly-seasoned dish of iron from the famous mountain at no great distance from Lake Superior. We are told that its decided superiority over every other description, either in the United States or the Old World, has been fully demonstrated, and universally admitted. That it has been subjected to the most severe tests the ingenuity of man could devise, and the result has been, uniformly, to bring out in bold relief its unrivalled excellence, and to prove it almost beyond comparison with any hitherto manufactured. That its produce is most extraordinary, varying from 75 to 95 per cent. of pure iron, and that it can be obtained for next to nothing, having only to be picked from the surface, and perfectly inexhaustible. It is further stated that the reasons why this ironstone has not hitherto been made available are good and substantial; that the barrier presented by the falls of St. Marie, and the absence of a railroad from the lake to the ironstone mountain, have deterred men of capital and enterprise from engaging in its development, although often considered and discussed. These obstacles are now to be removed, and in two years, when the canal of the Saute St. Marie and the railway are completed, this locality is to supply the whole of the demand of the United States for ages to come.

That the iron-making resources of America are great we do not mean for a moment to deny, nor would we attempt to depreciate that spirit of general enterprise which is so manifestly displayed by Brother Jonathan; but extensive undertakings to become national, as the iron manufacture has in Great Britain, require many years, nay even ages, of successful progress. The ironmasters of America have been calling out for years for further protection against imported iron, when they themselves could not supply the requirements or the demand, and at a time when the free trade movement was making rapid progress in the minds of men on both sides of the Atlantic, and a disposition was evinced to throw overboard that conservatism which still lingered in existence. Years, many years, must elapse before the iron manufacture in the United States can meet its ever-growing demands, or successfully compete with the English manufacture, notwithstanding a freight of 3000 miles has to be added to the cost of production. With regard to present consumption, it is estimated by a writer in the *Boston American Railway Times*, that by January, 1854, there will be under construction 16,000 miles of railway, involving the consumption of a quantity of railway iron, for rails alone, amounting to 1,700,000 tons, and which must be sought for elsewhere than among the

United States' ironmasters—a circumstance indicative of facts which hardly justify the rampant egotism and bouncing braggadocia with which the American journals so frequently overflow, and in which their several editors appear too much inclined to indulge.

As evidence of the actual requirements of the United States, and the extent of our iron trade with America, we have just learned from New York, that the imports of railroad iron from the commencement of the year to the 13th August had amounted to 483,132 bars, valued at 650,000*l.*, against 289,321 bars, valued at 227,000*l.*, in the same period of 1852.

Among the various projects connected with the extension of our railway system, perhaps the most feasible is the line intended to connect Shropshire with Montgomeryshire, through the populous mining district of the Rea Valley. It will be remembered that last year the London and North Western Company advertised a line to run from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith through this important district; but owing to the hostile movements of a rival scheme, they temporarily abandoned this superior route, and surveyed a line from Shewsbury to Newtown, running almost parallel with that surveyed by their opponents, with the view of driving them out of the field. The result of an application to Parliament was, that both lines were rejected—the North Western upon its merits, and the Montgomeryshire line upon a technicality. Almost as a consequence, attention is now revived to the Rea Valley; and the struggle to obtain possession of it will evidently be a severe one. A survey of the line has been made, prior to an application for a bill in next session. This survey proves that the Rea Valley affords every facility for the construction of a line of railway from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with a branch from Caerflos to Welshpool. The whole of the district through which the survey has been made is remarkably level, entirely free from engineering difficulties; and the prospects of the undertaking, as a remunerative investment to the shareholders, are of the most flattering character, as the district—if its resources be properly developed—is fertile in coal and other minerals, which have been but partially worked hitherto, owing to the difficulty and cost of transit.

In a distance of about 20 miles there are 17 lead works, producing 6000 tons of lead ore per annum. The coal-field in the Rea Valley is 10 miles long, and nearly two miles in width. On this field there are 11 collieries raising 56,860 tons per annum, which quantity could be increased indefinitely, provided there were improved means of transit. The price varies from 6*s.* to 12*s.* a ton. There are 30 flour-mills in the district, making 16,000 tons of flour per annum. There are also lime-works, brick-works, and very valuable stone quarries, suitable for building: 130,400 letters pass annually through the receiving-houses of the district: 26 conveyances pass through the valley to Shrewsbury two and three times a week, conveying, on an average, 13 passengers each. The population from Shrewsbury to Caerflos, about 20 miles, is 13,010.

Thus much for this connecting link between Shrewsbury and Newtown; but important as this local traffic is, on a more extended view of the case, we find it is eclipsed by the fact, that the Rea Valley will undoubtedly become a part of the main trunk line, which will connect both London and Manchester with Milford Haven. That celebrated harbour having been fixed upon as the point of departure for Australia, when the Panama route is open. It will afford an almost direct line of transit, and bring New Zealand 1200 miles nearer England than any of the Australian ports; it will, doubtless, become a vast storehouse for merchandise, and will acquire every facility for inland transit. A great step has already been taken towards accomplishing this object—the Llanidloes and Newtown Company having obtained the necessary powers to construct their line; and they contemplate an immediate extension to Aberystwith, from whence another company are prepared to carry it on to Milford Haven; while, at the other end, a bill has been obtained for a line from Shrewsbury to Crewe, as the most direct route to Manchester. The Rea Valley is intended to be the junction between these points; and it is of the utmost importance to the mercantile world that it should be adopted. The most strenuous exertions, however, are being made by the London and North-Western to divert the line, so as to pass through Welshpool—merely to obtain the patronage of the Earl of Powis; thus, wantonly sacrificing the great commercial interests of one of the most valuable sources of revenue in the county, to bring the seat of "a lord" on the route. This diversion would certainly prove most injurious to the community at large, as it would not only be a circuit of from four to five miles, but also a total abandonment of all those advantages to be derived by passing through a populous mineral and agricultural district. We understand that more than one-half of a capital of 250,000*l* is already subscribed, for the Rea Valley line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, and that there is not a single dissentient along the line.

By an Act, just passed, some further changes have been made in the Patent Law. These changes it will be seen, by referring to a short abstract, prepared by our old correspondent, Mr. CAMPIN, for the most part, affect only mere matters of official routine—such as legalising the transmission of *printed* copies of *specifications* to Edinburgh and Dublin, instead of *written* ones. Amongst these things of little interest to the inventive members of the community, two changes are set forth of considerable interest—the first being the opening to public inspection of provisional specifications, previous to the completion of the patent, and *before opposition*—a change that it would seem is likely to produce considerable awkwardness, unless the grounds upon which opposition may be entered and sustained be restricted within well-ascertained bounds. Another change is one more favourable to inventors—it being that which enables the Lord Chancellor to rectify any accident in regard to the non-completion, or sealing, of the patent within the proper time.

The erection of testimonials to departed genius and worth, to men who have aided in supplying the requirements of humanity by mechanical inventions, who have raised the character of their country by their patriotism, or improved the morals of its population by their philanthropy, at once tends to inspire emulation in the public mind, to support the development of art, and to excite to proper action the highest talent, for a time probably latent. Perhaps, among all the contributors to mechanical science which Great Britain has produced, there is not one to whom the present generation and posterity are more indebted than to JAMES WATT, who, from a crude machine, perfected the steam-engine, and who, as it were, laid down the rails of science for the progress of the train of improvement; the consequence being the powerful agent we at this day possess, performing operations of the utmost delicacy, or those requiring the most gigantic forces. It gives us much pleasure to observe that the directors of the WATT INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF ART, established in Adam-square, Edinburgh, for the instruction of mechanics in such branches of science as are of practicability in their respective trades, have purchased the property which they had long only rented; and a sum having some years since been raised by public subscription for a memorial in honour of WATT, they have determined now to carry such intention into effect. A monument is to be erected to the memory of the philosopher in front of the premises, the design having been entrusted to Mr. PETER SLATER, of that city. It is to be a statue in stone, placed on a pedestal, the whole being 14 ft. in height. It is expected to be completed in such time as to be ready for inauguration on the anniversary of the birthday of WATT, the 19th January next. It will stand about 9 ft. from the pavement surrounding the square.

The rapidly-extending trade and commerce between this country and our colonial possessions in the Pacific, including India, China, Australia, New Zealand, &c., besides our intercourse with other nations in that direction, involving a large and continual increase in our steam mercantile marine, renders the importance of the Cape of Good Hope as a coaling station scarcely possible to be over-rated. The discovery of coal in the district of this southern point of Africa, and the fact that the geological formation of the country indicates an abundant supply of other minerals, has opened a new and wide field for profitable and nationally important enterprise; and it is gratifying to find that a company has been formed under most favourable auspices, for the purpose of working these coal-fields, with those of the colony of Natal, and any other minerals which may be discovered. The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY have, as we learn, secured on favourable terms the right and privilege of selecting from upwards of 100,000 acres of mineral lands, such portions as may be deemed advisable to purchase. From the Colonial Government's Official Surveys, and from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1851, it is proved that rich bituminous coal-fields exist in the colony of Natal; it is found cropping out on the sides of the cliffs overhanging the sea, where seams show themselves of considerable depth, forming a distinct and very remarkable feature. Dr. ADAMSON also, in his evidence before the Kaffir Committee of the House of Commons, gave as his opinion, from a careful investigation of the geology of the colony, that the coal-field includes the largest portion of it. The coal is excellent for household purposes, and readily procured; while all the most recent advices from Natal bear testimony to the actual discovery of metallic minerals within the colony, of which the company will avail itself at the proper season. The capital of the company is to be in 60,000 shares, on which 1*l.* is to be paid on allotment. It is estimated that the aggregate annual consumption of coal by the numerous steam-vessels calling at the Cape is at least 100,000 tons—the price fluctuating between 3*l.* and 4*l.* per ton; while the company, it is computed, can supply a fuel equal in quality at 2*l.* per ton—an immense saving to the consumer, and realising a profit to the company of above 30 per cent. per annum on the capital. In addition to this must be taken into account the markets which will be made available—India, China, Australia, Mauritius, and other populous communities in the East—giving to the preliminary objects of the company an important and profitable extension.

We learn that Mr. WILSON, of St. Helen's, attended the meeting of the committee of the POLTIMORE COMPANY on Thursday, on the subject of the concentration and reduction of the auriferous gossan, and we are glad to find it was determined to take immediate measures for the carrying out of that gentleman's suggestions.

The committee have resolved, and we think wisely, to avoid experimenting with any of the different machines now introduced as improvements. At present there are several gold-crushing and reducing appliances before the public, all of them highly recommended by the inventors and their friends, and some of them, doubtless, may ultimately be found to give great advantages over the existing system; but before the merits of each can be fully determined, many experiments must be made, great expense incurred, and much time consumed. Full confidence will not, in fact, be produced without these alternatives; in the meantime, the Poltimore committee, by adopting the crushing and stamping apparatus, now in general use, avoid the expense, as well as the loss of time, necessary for testing any new method, and can consequently calculate on obtaining beneficial results within a very short period. In our last Journal, Mr. ISHAM BAGGS himself, one of the inventors of gold-crushing apparatus, makes some judicious and candid remarks on this very point, and the different companies will do well to read with much attention the recommendations of that gentleman:—

"The glowing and exparte statements of inventors generally," says Mr. BAGGS, "in describing the merits and advantages of their several inventions, are naturally regarded by the public at large with a certain degree of mistrust, and in this respect I cannot assume to hold a better position in the field than my quartz-crushing rivals, Messrs. COCHRAN, DEANE, PERKES, BURDEN, and others, whose respective systems have been recently described and enlarged upon in your columns. We must all of us be content to be included in the same category, and expect nothing less than that our conflicting representations will be all received with doubt, until long experience, or some other proof of a positive and irrefragable character, shall have finally given the palm of superiority to the one side or the other. In the meantime, the numerous and influential body of men who are interested in the erection of mining machinery may be truly said to be floundering in a state of uncertainty as to the *real* merits of the respective systems submitted to their notice. Some will decide one way, and others another; and as all cannot be right, it follows as a necessary consequence that large sums of money must and will be expended in the erection of engines, which will produce nothing but ultimate disappointment to their unfortunate purchasers."

A new wheel of 50 ft. diameter, with 24 heads of stamps, together with the necessary strakes and buddles, have been ordered by the Poltimore committee, and Messrs. MARE of Plymouth, undertake the completion of the whole within three months.

To shareholders generally there cannot be a more convincing argument than the declaration of a dividend; and the hope of obtaining such a result must be founded, not only on the conviction that the mine is a good one, but on the prudence of those who manage, in avoiding all experiments with the funds at their disposal, on any new invention which may be recommended with glowing statements of the ingenious originators.

COATING IRON WITH COPPER OR BRASS.—In our last Journal we inserted a description of some experiments tried at Woolwich Dockyard on iron bolts for ships, coated and tipped with copper, under a patent granted to Mr. Charles Watt, Selwood-place, Brompton, and Mr. Hugh Burgess, Grove-terrace, Kentish-town, and are now enabled to describe the process, as taken from the specification. The articles of iron to be coated are first thoroughly cleansed in dilute sulphuric acid, well washed in a solution of chloride of zinc, and then dried. They are then heated to as high a temperature as possible, care being taken that it is not sufficient to drive off the zinc. They are then plunged into a melted bath of copper, or its alloys, the length of time in which they should remain varying with the size of the article and the temperature of the bath—a three quarter of an inch bolt requiring three seconds. A mixture of 97 parts pure copper, 2 parts of zinc, and 1 of tin, is considered by the patentees better for the bath than pure copper. When the articles are taken from the bath, they are placed in a tank containing an atmosphere of steam and carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, or other deoxidising gaseous agent, and sometimes it is necessary to protect the coated articles from oxidation by drawing them through a covering of flux. For fixing points, or tipping iron bolts with copper or mixed metal, after being coated, they have their ends made blunt and brightened; they are then arranged in boxes, each one having a tube or mould, the shape of the point required, and a little larger than the bolt, placed over it. The bright ends are then moistened with a dilute solution of chloride of zinc, or one of others described in the specification, dried by placing over them a coke fire in an iron basket, the molten metal poured in, and then allowed to cool. There are no claims stated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. W. Darling, of Lanark, N.B., has patented some modifications in machinery for producing malleable iron, consisting of a mode of driving rolling apparatus wherein the actuating steam-engine, or prime mover, works at a greater velocity than the rolls; the placing the speed-reducing principle only between the engine and the rolls; a mode of arranging puddling and other furnaces, employed in manufacturing iron and other malleable metals, semi-circularly, in such manner that they may be at, or nearly at, a uniform distance from the chimney; and the application of the heat from the flues of puddling or other furnaces for the generation of steam.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF WIRE.—Mr. J. D. Morries Stirling, of the Larches, near Birmingham, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of wire from zinc and its ductile alloys, coated with silver or suitable alloys. The zinc, or its alloys, is first coated and then drawn into wire, or the coating may be applied during the drawing process. When silver is to be the coating metal, a convenient mode is to coat the zinc well by pressure, or to fill a tube of silver with zinc or its ductile alloys, and then to draw the same into wire.

IMPROVED MODE OF HEATING AIR FOR BLAST FURNACES.—Mr. Charles Sheppard, of the Maesteg Iron-Works, has patented an improved apparatus for heating air for the blast in iron manufacture. By the ordinary mode the air is passed through single pipes, heated on the exterior only; by the new plan, the air traverses annular spaces between two or more pipes, heated both on the exterior and in the interior. A space of 2 in. is left between the pipes, and to increase the heating surface a spiral flange or rib may be cast on the exterior of the inner pipe. By these arrangements a large saving is effected in the fuel required for heating the air, a more powerful and uniform heat obtained, the first cost of construction reduced, and the expense of repairs rendered of less amount than usual. The heating pipes are placed vertically in a row or two rows, and the alternate ones of each communicate with the blast pipe of the blowing engine, by which the cold air passes to the annular spaces between the tubes.

ATMOSPHERIC AIR AS A MOTIVE POWER.—Messrs. J. A. Woodbury, J. M. Boston, and G. Patten, of the United States, have taken out a patent in this country for the employment of atmospheric air as a motive power. According to the specification, it appears that the air is to be heated, highly compressed, and maintained at a uniform pressure, acting on suitable cylinder and piston, air pumps and valves, so arranged as to cut off the air expansively. The patentees also regulate the pressure in the engine by a weighted bar entering the receiver through a stuffing-box, and connected with the air-pumps, the chambers of which are alternately opened to the atmosphere, and relieve the pumps of unnecessary pressure.

SALE OF THE DYFFRYN ESTATE.—On Tuesday last, this highly-important estate was submitted for sale, by public auction, by Messrs. Price and Clark, at Garraway's Coffee-house, London. It is well known as the Dyffryn demesne, situate near the seaport town of Neath, and about eight miles from Swansea, comprising an excellent mansion, and several compact farms, together with the valuable and productive coal, and other mines and minerals—in the whole 1246 acres. There was a very excellent attendance of capitalists and their agents. The property was put up in two lots—the first comprising the mansion-house and farms, including the buildings and plantations. After a very spirited competition, the lot was knocked down to Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P., for 18,500*l.* The next lot was all the mines, veins, and seams of coal, culm, iron ore, fire-clay, and other mines and minerals, in, upon, and under the whole of the lands comprised in the first lot. The auctioneer stated that the valuable and well-known seams of coal comprised in the lot had been extensively worked for a considerable period. The Graigola coal was held in high repute as fuel for marine engines, and was at present very largely raised for shipment at Briton Ferry and Port Tennant. The property possessed very considerable natural advantages; and the coal seams were of such a thickness and character as would admit of their being worked at an unusually low cost. The minerals had produced upon an average for the last 23 years 850*l.* per annum; but, under the vigorous management recently adopted, an immediate increase of income must of necessity take place. Mr. Gwyn also became the purchaser of this lot for 15,000*l.*; therefore, the whole estate has fallen into his hands for the sum of 33,500*l.*

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

SEPT. 1.—The trade report of this week can amount to little more than a repetition of that of last, and may be briefly summed up under the head of abundant orders for every description of goods, and impossibility of executing them. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the embarrassment now felt by many of the manufacturers of this town and neighbourhood in consequence of the difficulty of procuring tin. The impossibility of purchasing this essential article is hourly increasing, and in the midst of the most unequalled means of prosperity, the rolling mills are standing, the manufacturers inundated with letters of complaint, for the non-execution of orders, and the mechanics are not making half instead of over time, which they could do if not kept idle for want of the raw material. The following is amongst the last circulars just issued in reference to this branch of trade, and from which may be seen the unpleasant position in which the manufacturers are placed. It is from the well-known house of Yates, in Coleshill-street.

"The Dutch tin sale having passed off at the high rates of 72 florins per cwt., making it equal to 125*l.* per ton in London, and with the certainty of its ruling very high in this market, I deem it necessary to save myself from actual loss, to cancel my former quotations, and to inform you that any orders with which you may favor me will be executed at the times price. This unusual course I am compelled to take, being left with a small stock of metal, caused by the smelters having declined for some weeks to take orders, and such are the instructions to their agents at the present time. I take this opportunity of tendering you my best thanks for your past favours, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same, which shall be charged as low as the cost of material will allow."

The copper trade is stationary, but rather unsettled. There is, however, no scarcity, and the hands are at work. The iron trade continues excellent, and the approaching quarter-day is looked forward to with interest. An extraordinary demand has set in for nearly all kinds of iron for the foreign market, caused, in a great measure, by the improved state of continental politics, and, by many, a rise is now said to be certain. The full prices of last quarter are being obtained without difficulty, and contracts for rails, sheets, plates, and hoops, are willingly offered, with a prospect of an advance. The state of the labour market, and the coal trade, however, is such as to render the propriety of contracts doubtful. The pig-iron market has been unusually active during the past week, and at an improved figure, but as yet the price is not in proportion to other kinds of iron. The coal trade continues to supply abundance of labour to thousands, and the price is still firmly maintained, with a tendency to advance. In connection with this trade, and the general mining interest, may now be noticed the final decision of the Birmingham Canal company to apply to Parliament for powers to make several new branches through the district. At a special meeting of the proprietory, held on Friday last, Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., in the chair, and present Messrs P. Williams, Merry, Galton, Brown, Willnik, Badger, G. B. Lloyd, and other gentlemen connected with the iron and coal trade of the district, it was resolved that the application should be made next session of Parliament for power to make a line from Pelsall to Norton Cannock and Hednesford, and by means of which it is expected the great mineral productions of Cannock Chase will be opened. The mines are said to have been all proved, and of the utmost value. An extension is also to be made to Wyrley Bank, for the purpose of bringing the mines, now being worked on at Wyrley Bank, to the works on the banks of the canal. There is also to be a conversion of a part of Titford feeder, and a new flight of locks at the Delph. These works are rendered imperatively necessary in consequence of the extraordinary demand for mineral productions; and such is the importance attached to the new district, which it is now intended fully to develope, that there will be a brisk competition between the Canal Company and the South Staffordshire Railway Company for the trade of the Cannock Chase.

RECENT RESEARCHES FOR GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever scepticism may have hitherto prevailed among individuals, whose capabilities of belief are too obtuse for the due appreciation of scientific truths, or of circumstances and facts of which they have not themselves had indisputable proof as to the existence of gold in England, such unbelief must now be dispersed from the knowledge which is continually being obtained of its wide-spread prevalence in this country. Years since we were aware of the fact that the greenstone, and other of the primitive formations in Merioneth and Carnarvonshires were auriferous, having been shown by Mr. Arthur Dean, the eminent mining engineer, an ingot of gold of several pounds weight, extracted from the matrix, by Mr. Harvey, of Dolgelly, the proproprietor, which, however, was obtained at a loss; and having inspected numerous specimens of the gold-bearing rock. Mr. St. Pierre Foley also showed us, yesterday, a specimen of gold from the Prince of Wales Mine, near Dolgelly. Mr. Calvert has also discovered beautiful quartz specimens in the Snowdonian Group, and considers the indications extend over a wide space of country. Of its existence in large quantities in Devon, the practical and profitable reduction, on a large scale, of the gossan of the Poltimore and Britannia Mines gives undeniable proof; and in 1850, Mr. Calvert being in England for three months, previous to returning to Australia, explored the granite on Dartmoor, and obtained specimens of grain gold from the decomposed granite there; it is a well-established fact, in the ancient and modern history of Cornwall, that the precious metal has for centuries been found associated with stream tin from the decomposed granite and other strata in which that metal has been found. And we have now to call the attention of our readers to another fact of the discovery of gold in Cumberland.

Messrs. Clarke and Shepherd, of Keswick, and Mr. Deare, from London, made a prospecting party last week, with Mr. Calvert, the noted geologist, who made so many valuable discoveries in Australia, and in the methods of extracting gold from matrices where no evidences appear of its existence, who has been for a period of more than three weeks on a tour of exploration among the Silurian and clay-slate formations in Cumberland. They obtained gold easily, by the common tin washing-dish, from the sands and strata at the head of Borrowdale, where the grains appeared rounded by the action of running water; also in the immediate neighbourhood of Buttermere, where it was taken from a ferruginous earth overlying the greenstone and clay-slates, and assumed a more angular appearance. Mr. Calvert also found, near Windermere, a splendid mass of conglomerated gold and ironstone, encircling quartz, weighing 57 ozs., valued for the metal it contains at 12*l.*, a portion of which we have carefully inspected; it is evidently of great purity, and is a highly interesting object.

Near High Ireby, Mr. Calvert discovered gold in the grassan of a mine, and also a beautiful, though small, specimen in the red earth, resting on the clay-slate of that locality, a short distance from Peel Wyke, near Bassenthwaite Lake. He is of opinion that gold is widely disseminated over the clay-slate and greenstone formations throughout Cumberland and Westmorland, but how far the workings will pay for extraction remains to be seen. A close investigation through the Skiddaw Range was made, but no gold discovered. It is considered that the mineral wealth of Cumberland has yet to be fully developed. Strong indications of rich copper and lead lodes untouched have been discovered by Mr. Calvert, and there is much virgin ground which would doubtless pay well for exploration.

Mr. Calvert has followed up his researches in the well-known mineral district of Lead Hills, in Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, and other parts of Scotland, the result being the discovery of gold very generally diffused over the clay-slates running north and south through those counties. With these extraordinary facts before us, it would be idle to profess incredulity; they are not only interesting, but of a nationally important character; and we trust to be in a position to give, in an early number, some still more interesting announcements on this subject.

ANOTHER CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A COLLIERY ENGINEER.—On Tuesday, at the Collieries at Brierly-hill, belonging to Messrs. Philpotts and Plant, a man and two boys were ascending, when from the carelessness of John Bennitt, the engineer, the skip was drawn up to the drum, and nearly over it. The man and one boy escaped by clinging to the frame, but the other lad was stunned by the shock, precipitated down the pit, and killed. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Bennitt. He is a young man, and has attended engines for the last seven years.

VENTILATION OF COLLIER BRIGS.—The *Gossypium*, of Liverpool, a full-rigged collier-ship, employed in the foreign trade, Mr. Hardie owner and master, left the port of Sunderland, laden with steam-coal for Aden, on Sunday last. The hold was completely ventilated, to prevent the accumulation of combustible gases, the usual source of what is commonly termed "spontaneous" combustion, by a new mode, where vessels are loaded with fiery coals. A number of cross-bearers, or sleepers, were laid down in the hold, on which was placed a loose floor of rough boards, leaving interstices for the admission of air. Six wooden funnels, 18 inches square, having numerous openings, were placed on these, two reaching to the main, two to the fore, and two to the after decks. Around these the coal was packed, thus securing a thorough ventilation through the entire mass, during a five months' voyage. We understand that insurance will be made by the Liverpool underwriters only on vessels thus ventilated.

THE CHINA-CLAYS AND CHINA-STONE OF CORNWALL.

In the twentieth annual report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, of the proceedings of 1852, is an interesting essay on the production and employment of the china-clay and china-stone of Cornwall, by Mr. H. M. Stoker, of St. Austell. The late Mr. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, whose attention was called to the value of the decomposed felspar of the granite rocks for pottery purposes in 1768, became the first and a large exporter of china-clay to the potteries of Staffordshire from Devonshire, subsequently to which large beds were found in St. Dennis and St. Stephen's, Cornwall; and it having been ascertained, in 1802, that the decomposing granite from which such beds are formed was capable on fusion of producing a suitable glaze for the clay pottery, a large trade was at once opened, which has continued progressively to increase to the present time. The granite for this purpose must contain only felspar, silica, and mica, the smallest portion of iron or manganese rendering it useless; and it is probable, from the present efforts made by chemists to find a substitute, that the best will be superseded as a glaze. The beds of china-clay presents the appearance of a large rabbit-burrow, there being no less than nine sets of openings, the proprietor of each having his portion covered with pits, around which the carts wait for loading. It is raised by quarrying, and the employment of gunpowder in blasting, and a limit is fixed to the quantity produced from the St. Stephen's pit at 18,000 tons per annum, which supply, it is calculated, will exhaust the deposit in about 50 years.

The total exports from Cornwall to Staffordshire for the year was—from Charlestown, 40,000 tons; Par, 10,000 tons; Pentewan, 18,000 tons; other places, 12,000 tons—making a total of 80,000 tons. The prices vary much with the quality; while those of a superior quality seldom alter, they having held their price for the last 10 or 15 years, commanding a constant sale at from 36s. to 46s. per ton, inferior qualities may be obtained at various prices down to 17s. per ton. It is estimated that the production of clay in Cornwall involves an outlay of about 1,500,000*l.*, while adding the exports from Derby, Worcester, and other potteries, will give a total of about 2,250,000*l.* The produce of china-clay in Cornwall has become an important item in its mineral commerce, and exercises a powerful influence on the central portion of the county, from the number of persons employed, the capital annually expended in labour, the amount paid for land dues, the large quantity of land carriage executed by small farmers, and the cost of cooperage and quay dues. In addition to this, it must be borne in mind that 80,000 labourers are employed in the Staffordshire Potteries, and 20,000 more in Derby, Worcester, Wales, and Bristol, in the subsequent manufacture of the clay into useful wares; and in addition to the above amount, a sum of 12s. per ton is paid for sea and canal transit, making a total of 300,000*l.* spent on china-clay and stone before they arrive at either of the pottery districts.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—Among the several railways which have been proposed to intersect the great Indian peninsula, is a trunk line to connect the East Indian Railway at Bombay with Agra and Central India, by way of Surat, Baroda, Neemuch, and the valleys of the Mhye and the Chumbul, with a branch along the valley of the Taptee into the great cotton districts of Berar and Candeish, the coal and mineral districts of Nerbudda. For the construction of such line—the principal portion of which, from Bombay to Agra, will be 800 miles in length—a company has lately been formed, with a board of influential directors, all more or less connected with the several presidencies of India, entitled the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, with a capital of 4,500,000*l.*, in 225,000 shares, of 20*l.* each, of which a first issue will be made of 150,000, to realise a preliminary capital of 3,000,000*l.*, the holders of the first shares being entitled to a preferential claim on all subsequent issues. The scheme has met the concurrence of the East India Company, and been approved of by the Governor-General of India in Council, who has reported on the subject, and expressed an opinion that such line will be a great public advantage, and supersede all the present modes of conveyance and transit of merchandise between the interior and the sea. The steamers on the Indus are at present extensively patronised, but they cannot run during the monsoon, and, at the best of times, are weeks on their passage, while the railway would accomplish the distance in as many days. The home Government have warmly supported the undertaking. The East India Company have guaranteed to defray the expenses of the necessary surveys of the country through which the line will pass, and if they are judiciously selected, well constructed, and safely and economically worked, there cannot be a doubt that they will prove highly remunerative, and thus ease the East India Company of the payment of the interest on the subscribed capital which has been guaranteed to the company; and we think this important undertaking is well worthy the support of the capitalist and the investor as a great public scheme, which will pay handsome dividends to its proprietary.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRE-ROPE AND GENERAL METALLIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The prospectus of this company appears in our advertising columns this day, which under the above title has just been formed, with the object of supplying to electric telegraph companies, and for marine purposes, wire for the former, insulated by greatly improved processes, exclusively secured to the company; and wire rope for rigging, and general purposes. Contracts have already been made, the importance of which is evident, when we find that the profits on them will be sufficient to cover the company's outlay for the next two years. The first of these with which they will proceed will connect Europe and Asia at the Dardanelles, extending to Alexandria and India, joining the existing lines at Belgrade. This company, however, do not speculate in any of the telegraph companies, but merely profess to work for such of them as will enter into large contracts for work to be executed, upon mutually advantageous terms. The capital is 45,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, upon which a profit of 20 to 30 per cent. per annum is estimated. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will be secured on all shares paid up, and half the profit will, in addition, be divisible among the shareholders; the other moiety to form a reserve fund, according to the deed of settlement. The liability is limited to the amount held by each individual shareholder; and considering that the electric telegraph has now become indispensable to the internal regulation, the safety, the commerce, and the police of every civilized community; and that a wealthy and powerful company can accept and execute the most extensive contracts on far more advantageous terms than private individuals, this association holds out every prospect of most successful results.

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK.—The prospectus has just been issued of a company formed for establishing and conducting a banking business in New Zealand, commensurate with the present wants and growing requirements of that colony; and as hitherto no undertaking of a similar kind has been exclusively devoted to it, the promoters have no doubt but that the local Legislature will grant them such colonial privileges as will limit the liability of the shareholders, which being obtained will enable them to obtain a Royal Charter here, and the necessary petition, numerously signed by owners of land in New Zealand, has been forwarded. A score of years' experience in the working of joint-stock banking companies has proved to the mercantile world their safe and profitable character, and the influence of a powerful association, solely confining its operations to a young and undeveloped yet productive colony, holding out the promise of being highly prolific in agricultural and mineral wealth, must be of the most advantageous and beneficial character. It will tend to the encouragement of immigration, the increase in the products of its agricultural and pastoral resources, the extension of its fisheries, and various branches of trade and commerce, and what has rendered the mother country so rich and independent, and placed her in the proud position she holds in the scale of nations—develope to the fullest extent its mineral deposits, already known to consist of coal, iron, copper, and gold. Among those who have watched the progress of colonial development, we think there can scarcely be an opinion averse to that expressed in the prospectus, that with a branch in each settlement, and a capital commensurate with the requirements of each, they will afford not only a source of fair remuneration to the shareholders, but stimulate the colonists to greater exertions, and lead to that general prosperity which will continually augment the business of the bank, and render it permanently progressive. On the opening of the Panama route, which is expected to take place during the present month, by the ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company commencing running between New Zealand, Australia, and Panama, in connection with the West Indian Steam Navigation Company on the Atlantic side, the former colony will be brought in direct distance more than 1200 miles nearer England than any of the Australian settlements, and the inhabitants placed within a postal communication of from six to eight weeks from London. The capital of the bank is 250,000*l.*, in 12,500 shares, of 20*l.* each, with power to increase to 500,000*l.* A deposit of 2*l.* per share will be payable on allotment, future calls to be made at not less than three months. The principal establishment will be in London, with a local committee in each province in the colony. All business will be transacted on a liberal scale, and advances made on gold, and other approved securities; but should the bank not be established, with the desired privileges, the whole of the deposits, after deducting the necessary expenses, will be returned.

METROPOLITAN LIGHT AND PATENT LAMP COMPANY.—An association under this title has been formed for the purpose of improving, by artificial means, the present defective state of our various lamps, as well as the gas burners in common use. By experiments which we have seen tested, there can be no doubt of the practicability of the invention, while, in a social point of view, it is of great importance, as by the larger diffusion of light many of the untoward accidents which now occasionally occur may be avoided. The cost of the patent light is much less than that of the ordinary burner, while its use conduces much to the comfort of the consumer. The company is divided into 60,000 shares of 1*l.* each. The directors are well known in the commercial world, and, as they have all the *materiel* for commencing, as soon as they are in active operation returns must be made. It would be idle to speculate upon what the company might effect, but considering the use of the invention, and the advantages it will present to the community at large, our opinion is that, while it will give a remunerative return to the shareholders, it will confer a corresponding benefit on those of the public who desire to avail themselves of this useful and practical invention.

A PETRIFIED MAN.—An American paper, the *Morris Yeoman*, states that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal bank near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man in a perfect state of petrifaction. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish labourers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed into stone.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS CERTAIN REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Bridges, bookseller, Newark, dated March 26, 1853:—"To Prof. Holloway,—Sir: The following extraordinary cure has lately come under my notice. Eliza Harrison, of Farndon, near this town, accidentally injured her leg, which afterwards formed into a most virulent running sore; as the surgeons could do her no good, she was sent to Newark Hospital, but in eight weeks discharged as incurable; she then applied to me for some of your ointment and pills, and after using them a short time the leg is completely cured, and her health perfectly restored.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

G. Parsons: Steam-engines and boilers.—S. Hall: Furnaces.—D. Mushet: Propelling.—T. K. Hall: Forge-hammers.—H. P. Stephenson: Suspension bridges.—H. Lee Pattinson: Recovery of sulphur from alkali waste.—S. Adams: Supply of water to steam-boilers, &c.—J. Strong: Furnaces for smelting ironstone and ores.—R. A. Brooman: Castings in malleable iron.—G. Peel and R. Brownhill: Air-pump buckets, and steam-engine valves.—C. W. Hoskyns: Steam to cultivation.—J. and J. E. A. Gwynne: Manufacture of fuel.—J. H. Johnson: Manufacture of gutta percha.—A. Dalgety: Rotatory steam-engines.—G. E. Dering: Electric telegraphs.—B. Rankin: Propelling.—W. Hunt: Manufacture of sulphuric acid.—J. W. Cochran: Machinery for crushing, grinding, &c., ores.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Murphy, Newport—Trucks, waggons, or vehicles for railway purposes.
G. Duncan, Chelsea—Steam-boilers. [forging metal.
R. Crail Ross, Edinburgh—Improved machine or instrument for cutting files and
L. M. Lombard, Paris—Obtaining motive-power.
F. Steigewald, Munich—Manufacture of glass and porcelain; also, heating furnaces.
W. Mosely, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park—New method of railway traction, to be called a pony railway.
J. Brett, Hanover-square—Electric telegraph apparatus. [screw-blanks.
J. Elliott, and J. Brown, Limehouse—Machinery for making rivets, spikes, and
W. Geeves, New Wharf-road—Manufacture of bricks.

AMENDMENT OF THE RECENT PATENT ACT.—An Act, termed the Copies of Specification Repeal Act, has just passed—a brief summary of which has been supplied to us by Mr. Campin, the patent agent. It is as follows:—Sections 1, 2, and 3 supersede certain provisions of the Patent Act of 1852, by enacting that copies of provisional specifications may be open to public inspection as soon after the filing thereof as the Commissioners may direct; and that a true copy of each specification complete, and the drawings, if any, be left at the office on filing the specification.—4 and 5. Printed copies to be evidence, copies of specifications, disclaimers, &c., to be sent to Edinburgh and Dublin.—6. That in case where the patent is not sealed during the continuance of the provisional protection, provided the delay has arisen from accident, and not from neglect or wilful default of the applicant, the Lord Chancellor may, notwithstanding, seal the patent and cure that defect; and where the specifications may be bad for non-falling within the time limited, the Lord Chancellor may rectify the same; and this power is retrospective.—7 and 8 clears up doubts as to the mode of making and sealing letters patent for prolongation of the former patent.

MACHINERY FOR ORNAMENTING TIN-PLATES, &C.—Messrs. John Smith, William Henry Smith, and Alexander Williams, manufacturers, of Upper Fountain-place, City-road, have just specified the letters patent recently granted to them for certain improvements in metallic plates, and in producing devices or ornamental patterns thereon, and in the apparatus and machinery to be used for such purposes. This specification is as follows:—"Our invention consists in, and has reference to, improvements in metallic plates, especially tin-plates, and plates of similar hardness, by giving a superior surface thereto, and by producing devices or ornamental patterns thereon; and in the apparatus and machinery used for such purposes in regard to the specialities in the construction thereof, in order to subserve these objects. We can obtain a superior surface, as hereafter stated, and we can produce devices or ornamental patterns, by embossing or impressing in a continuous manner on the surface of metallic plates any desired device, pattern, or ornament, by means of steel or steel surface rollers, impressed, chased, or engraved when in a soft state with the required device, pattern, or ornament (in reverse of what is intended to be produced on the plate), and afterwards hardened. The plates are to be passed through two rollers, one having the pattern thereon, and the other being a pressure or counter roller; and when it is required to bring the plate out flat, it must be passed through ordinary bending or flattening rollers, which may, if desired, be attached to the first-named rollers. To enable the practical man to construct and prepare the rollers first-named, it will be sufficient to state that they may be of the general form and structure usually adopted for rolling metals, as now practised, the size and form being governed, of course, by the circumstances of the case; and like those for paper embossing, they will be first formed in soft metal (*query*, steel), and then embossed, engraved, or impressed by any convenient method, and then hardened. In this invention, however, the pressure, or counter, roller is not to be of hardened metal, but is to be a soft metal roller—for instance, a soft wrought-iron roller, as a hard metal roller would present too unyielding a pressure to the plate under operation, and thus render it difficult to produce the impression required thereon. The two rollers, the hard or impression roller and soft or counter roller, to be connected and geared together, so as to form a pair of rolls as adopted with rollers for rolling metals, and motion communicated in the same manner, and the flattening rollers may be of any ordinary kind.—*Claim*: Having now described the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we further declare that we claim in respect thereto the improvements in metallic plates, especially tin-plates, and in producing devices or ornamental patterns thereon by the use and adoption of the improvement in the apparatus to be used for those purposes, as herein before set forth and described."

MACHINE FOR BORING ROCKS.—Mr. E. Talbot has patented a method of boring rocks, consisting of an apparatus, in which a series of cutters, or chisels, are caused to cut out segments of circles from the centre to the periphery of the opening to be excavated, and by a continuous succession of instruments the whole of the rock is cut away.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Messrs. Julius Horing and Ludwig Suess, of New Jersey, have patented a process for the formation of artificial stone, in which they employ a compound of silex, alumina, and chloride of sodium. The mixture not only can be manufactured into blocks of artificial stone, but can be applied as a glaze to pottery wares.

ELECTRIC-TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES.—Mr. Lindsay, of Dundee, a mathematical teacher, who has for many years followed up numerous experiments on galvanic electricity and the telegraph, has recently delivered lectures in Glasgow, accompanied by experiments, to show the possibility of rendering the action complete without wires, merely employing the water of the ocean as a conducting medium. We are not aware of the exact *modus operandi*, by which this vast change is to be effected, and patiently, therefore, await the result.

The Government have granted Sir William Snow Harris a sum of 5000*l.* or perfecting a mode of applying electric conductors on board ships.

IMPROVED RAILWAY BRAKES.—A patent has been secured by Mr. Ezra Miles, of Soulbury, Bucks, for a brake, acted on, as termed in the specification, by "hydrostatic" pressure. This, however, is not the case, for it is, in fact, acted on by the pressure of the steam on the surface of the water in the boiler. A tube of metal is fixed beneath each carriage of a train, with suitable joints, or couplings, between every two. This length of tube is connected with the water in the tender, from which it is filled, and finally enters the water in the boiler of the locomotive. From this a branch is carried to the front of the engine, where is a lever acting on a tap. A cylinder and piston are attached to each brake, and when necessary to put them on it is done by simply applying the lever to the tap, and the whole pressure of the steam in the boiler acts on the several pistons, which force the brakes against the wheels with great friction. The patentee prefers the use of a brake to every carriage, truck, and waggon of a train, instead of only two or three, as at present employed.

SHEATHING IRON SHIPS.—Mr. W. Seaton has patented a mode of sheathing for iron ships, by which the oxidation and corrosion of the metal is said to be prevented. The lower portion of the vessel, from the water-line to the keel, is constructed smooth, on which thin wooden planking is fastened by bolts and counter-sunk screws; over this, a sheathing of copper or Muntz's yellow metal is laid; the cost of which addition, the patentee states, will be amply repaid by greater durability and absence of fouling.

ZINC SHIPS.—The *Breton* of Nantes announces the arrival at Rio Janeiro of the schooner *Comte Lehon*, built of zinc, of the Vieille Montagne Company. The experiment has turned out satisfactory, and the hull presents all the conditions of solidity and navigability; her general rate of sailing on the passage was 10 knots an hour. She was to leave Rio at the end of July with a cargo for Marseilles. In consequence of this fortunate result, four other vessels of 1000 tons each, are about to be built at Nantes by that company, to run between that port and Marseilles.

ERICSSON'S AIR-ENGINE.—Some experiments have been made at Havre, under commissioners appointed by the Institute, and the Minister of Marine, on the air-engine, but the report of the results has hitherto been kept a secret. It has, however, transpired in the *Havre Journal* that the experiments were not so satisfactory as expected, from imperfections in the machinery, it having been got up hastily.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in September is 496,729*l.*, against 698,640*l.* in the corresponding month of 1852.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—Messrs. A. Poitevin and Co., the bankers, have just contracted for the construction of the railway from Braine-le-Comte to Grammont, at the rate of 127,000 f. per kilometre, *matériel* included. This is lower than the lowest rate at which any railway has hitherto been constructed.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The existing form of railway carriage is proposed to be altered so as to accommodate a larger number of persons. The carriage is to be formed of two tiers of seats instead of one, the body being placed low, so as to give the necessary head room for the passengers in each tier; access to be given to the upper tiers by side doors, staircases, and steps, and to the lower or ground tier by doors placed at the ends, the body having a projecting platform protected by railings at each end, to enable the passengers to enter the end doors with a passage or thoroughfare (as in America) from end to end of each carriage on the lower floor.

STUPENDOUS CHIMNEY.—An immense chimney has just been finished at the mill of Mr. Richard Kay, Heywood, near Manchester: its outside diameter at the base is 23 ft. 9 in., the stalk is 240 feet high, and in that length the outside diameter has been decreased to 7 ft. at the top. Nearly half a million of bricks have been consumed in erecting it. The "cap" is of cast-iron, and weighs upwards of 14 tons.

IMPROVED PAVEMENT AND ROADS.—We learn from the *Birmingham Journal*, that Mr. Hadley, of that town, has patented a plan for an indestructible pavement, by which, throughout its duration, a more durable working surface will be maintained, and inequalities and corrugations avoided. Separate blocks of solid granite or hard wood are formed into solid masses of any size or thickness by the introduction of thin cast-iron frames or boxes, connected with a series of thin cast-iron girder division plates, causing the pavement to consist alternately of a line of blocks and a girder of division plates. The road is to be made solid previous to laying the blocks, which are to be fixed in gravel or concrete, and allowed to become firm before used for traffic. It is said that this plan will require much thinner blocks than by the present method.

Advices from Australia state that "Building materials of every description continue to realise almost fabulous prices, and, notwithstanding the exorbitant charges for land carriage, yield to those willing to part with them enormous profits. A peculiar galvanised tinned iron tile, shipped from England, is much sought after, as it is not only applicable to the roofs, but the sides of houses. A few rough poles and a sufficient number of these patent tiles will afford a habitation wholly impervious to wind, snow, and rain. They are made of a large size, and pack very close, costing little for freight by measurement. The cases bear the brand of Morewood and Co., Steel-yard, London, and, from the demand and supply, these tiles must be stamped and prepared with immense rapidity. It would rather startle those at home, who must send for a special labourer for each description of work, to see how well the inexperienced put these things together here, although the grooves and nail holes render it almost impossible to err in the arrangement."

THE GEOGRAPHY OF GOLD IN ENGLAND.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The rapid and remarkable succession of gold discoveries in different and distant quarters of the globe sustains the doctrine of mineralogists, that it is the most generally diffused of all metals, and seems to justify anticipations of success in future exploratory efforts to obtain it. Its ascertained production, in combination with copper, by the operations now in progress at the Poltimore Mines in Devonshire, the existence of auriferous gossan in Wales, and some recent investigations in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the particulars of which are yet unpublished, would seem to warrant the prediction of our excellent contemporary, the *Liverpool Albion*, referred to in our last Journal, and lead us to concur in them. The writer justly observes, that "the effect with which *English gold* has been made to influence the great doings of the world, has caused the expression to be used amongst nations with peculiar significance; but with all the power which it has had on the progress of events, with all the potency which it has exercised in bringing hither the precious deposits of remote regions, it has never since it acquired its fame as an auxiliary to British energy been made influential in rescuing from the darkness of the mine that veritable *English gold*, which is deposited, and largely deposited, as appears from recent investigations, in some portions of our own soil." Fully impressed, as we are, with the necessarily precarious results of all mineral researches, and conscious of the uncertainties invariably and inevitably attendant on the most deliberate mining operations, we are very cautious lest we should be hereafter reproached with existing visionary expectations. It is, however, due to the department of periodical literature which this Journal almost exclusively fills, to collect and submit to our numerous readers the fullest information on every subject within our peculiar sphere, and there is none of more interest or importance than that of gold. We are not aware that any writer or lecturer on geology, minerals, or statistics, has yet laid before the public, in historical form, a succinct but complete view of the several localities in which gold has been traced and found within the British isles. We go back in our enquiries to periods of very remote antiquity, from a consciousness that the more distant the time of the discovery, the more imperfect must have been the means of rendering it available. When we consider the imperfect chemical and mechanical knowledge of our ancestors, the defective nature of their implements, their inability to prevent inundations, and the grasping tyranny of governments in early times, it may be fairly inferred that but few of the localities in which gold was formerly found have been as yet fairly exhausted. The non-working or abandonment of mines in former days is a very insufficient and unsatisfactory reason for not returning to them now, when encreased capital, science, and skill have placed such perfect machinery, and such enlarged means of operation, at our disposal.

History teaches us that the gold coinage of the Romans was very extensive, and that in their days the tin mines of Cornwall formed a source of peculiar attraction to them. Pliny states, in book 35 c. 16, that gold was constantly found intermixed with tin; and it is far from a strained conjecture to infer that gold from Cornwall found its way to ancient Rome? Antiquarians assert that gold coins were common among the Anglo-Saxons; and a gold coinage of the Northumbrian kingdom, one of the divisions of the Heptarchy, was struck at York in the tenth century. It is believed that silver coins were for nearly two centuries after the Conquest the only money coined in England.

The earliest trace of gold coins of the Norman kings is in the reign of HENRY III., and a golden ryal of that monarch is preserved in the British Museum. It appears, by a very ancient record in the Tower, that in the 41st year of that king's reign a mandate was issued to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, commanding them to enforce the currency of the gold money of the king—*moneta regis aurea*. It further appears by a roll of the 47th year of that reign, A.D. 1263, that a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Devonshire, which after stating that the king had been given to understand that there were within his county *aurifodinæ et cuprifodinæ*—mines containing gold together with copper,—the sheriff was thereby commanded not to permit any person to meddle with them, until the king shall have provided what the law required to be done. It is by no means improbable that the Poltimore district was one of those referred to at that very remote period. It is said that in the same reign gold was also found mixed with copper at Newlands, in Cumberland. One of the first acts of KING EDWARD III. was to incorporate the Goldsmith's Company in 1327, and his mines of gold and silver in Devonshire are specially named in a record of the 12th year of his reign, A.D. 1338, which is printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*. In the 18th year of the same reign is found the first entry of gold brought into the Mint for the purpose of coinage, and from this it was supposed that gold money (nobles and florins) was first made in that reign, until the ryal of HENRY III., date A.D. 1257, was accidentally discovered in 1732. The gold so brought into the Mint was doubtless British gold, for we find that KING EDWARD III., in the 32d year of his reign, A.D. 1359, made a lease of his copper, silver, and gold mines in Devonshire. A similar grant was subsequently made by KING RICHARD II., in the 8th year of his reign, A.D. 1385; *omnes mineras auri et argenti in comitatu Devon*:—all his mines of gold and silver in the county of Devon.

In the second year of KING HENRY IV., A.D. 1400, we find a further grant of *quandam mineram auri*—a certain mine of gold; and in the 22d year of the same reign a writ was issued by the Crown to ESSEX, which stated that the king had received information of a concealed gold mine in Essex, and he commanded all persons concerned in concealing it to be apprehended and brought before him. By a grant of the 5 HENRY VI., A.D. 1427, to the Duke of BEDFORD and others, they were constituted commissioners not only of gold and silver, but of all other mines in England; and the gold mines are stated in the grant to be under the care of the escheators of Devon and Cornwall. A curious record is also extant, by which it appears that in the 36th year of that reign an information was exhibited to the Barons of the Exchequer at the instance of the governor of the king's mines of Berferrers, in Devonshire, complaining that the receiver of the king's mines in that county, and in Cornwall, had taken at Beerferrers 144 bowls of glance ore, and had carried it to a certain mill near Bookland, in the parish of Berferrers, and there melted and fined it, and made profit of it, *ligne-fecit et finavit et profectum suum inde fecit*—without answering to the king. From this it may be inferred, that what was then termed *glance ore* was presumed to contain royal metals, gold or silver. There is also to be found enrolled a grant of the 2 KING EDWARD IV., A.D. 1463, respecting gold in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester; and in the 18th of the same reign, A.D. 1479, there is another grant of the mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It further appears by the records of the Exchequer, that accounts were rendered to the Crown of returns from the gold mines of Cornwall and Devon, and in some of them the term used is, mines from which gold and silver can be had or extracted.

While we agree with the *Liverpool Albion*, that "in ancient times the gold-fields of our southern counties were extensively and profitably worked by that hardy and industrious race to whom we are so proud of tracing our lineage; and that the operations now in progress amongst the auriferous rocks of Devonshire are but a recurrence to the systemised labours of our remote ancestors," we are bound to admit that history, either general or local, supplies scarcely any details of those operations. Modern enterprise is not, however, to be deterred by this silence, when we remember that the faculty of communicating information was in those dark ages confined exclusively to the monks; that the discoveries were probably made, and the workings carried on, in remote and uncultivated districts; and that those engaged in the operations were generally amongst the most rude and least civilised classes of an unlettered community.

HENRY VIII. dug for gold at Norton, in Suffolk; but we have never been apprised with what success. QUEEN ELIZABETH, in the eighth year of her reign, made a grant of all ores mixed and compound, and of all minerals in England, and within the English pale in Ireland, "the Queen to receive for every 1 cwt. of gold ore 8 ozs. of gold." It would appear that the Crown claimed, in virtue of its prerogative as Royal, all mines in which gold and silver predominated in value over all other mineral products. Rich copper mines had been prior to this reign worked at Newland, within five miles of Keswick, in Cumberland, from which so much gold and silver was extracted that the Crown claimed them as Royal mines. Asserting a similar right, QUEEN ELIZABETH, in the 10th year of her reign, instituted a suit against the Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, in respect of copper mines, situate in the wastes of Newlands, at Derwent Fells, in the honor, manor, park, and forest of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, which she claimed as Royal in respect of the precious metals which they contained. It was alleged on the part of the Crown that the copper within the district contained in itself gold and silver; and after much litigation by the powerful family of PERCY, the case was de-

cided in favour of the QUEEN. The reign of ELIZABETH was the era of the "El Dorado" of Sir WALTER RALEIGH; and it is possible that her hopes of acquiring, through her warlike expeditions, exorbitant wealth in the western world, may have checked her efforts to realise from her legal success over "the stout Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND" a golden harvest in England.

The spirit of royal enterprise—or, rather, royal rapacity—seems to have been lulled during the contentions and corruptions of the Stuarts, and the severe austerities of the Puritans, in the time of the Commonwealth, occupied as they were with praying and fighting, despised the glittering allurements of gold. The next mention we find of gold being worked in England is in GOUGH'S *Camden*, vol. 1, p. 330, where we are told that in the early part of the last century a gold mine was found at Pulloxhill, near Silsoe, in Bedfordshire, which was seized by the Crown and leased to a refiner. About the same period gold was also discovered at Little Taunton, in Gloucestershire, but it appears to have been similarly seized and leased. In 1753, some men streaming for tin, in the parish of Creed, near Grampont, in Cornwall, accidentally met some grains of pure yellow gold, and in one stone was found a vein of gold as thick as a goose quill.

Very shortly after gold was discovered at Luny, in the parish of St. Ewe, in the same county, immersed in a blue sandy slate, and some of it, as the miners termed it, *kerned* about spar, and subsequently a good deal of gold seems to have been found in that locality, intermixed with tin. A fine specimen of native gold was found many years later in Carnon Vale, Cornwall, weighing more than the weight of ten guineas, and it has been also found in the waters of Crow Hill, in the same county. Gold has been also, of late years, met with at South Molton, in Devonshire, and even in the refuse of the Prince Regent Copper Mine, in that quarter. Tradition has pointed out Combmartin, within 4½ miles of Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, where argentiferous lead mines were worked down to 1813, as one of the localities where gold was found in the reign of Edward III. In 1837, Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE examined the old mines, and came to the conclusion that they had been very imperfectly worked. It is stated in the *Annual Register* for the year 1769, that a piece of gold weighing 18 lbs. had been in that year shipped from Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, produced from materials found in that county, and manufactured at a refinery in the neighbourhood of that town.

We here close our enumeration of the several counties (eight in number) in which gold in its native state appears from time to time to have been traced or found in England; its presence to a considerable extent in this country is, therefore, undoubted and undeniable, and it now remains for intelligence, industry, and enterprise, if possible, to apply this information to purposes of practical utility. Our researches will probably open an extensive field of investigation, and to our appliances in this country will necessarily be brought in aid the knowledge and skill acquired in the progress of Californian and Australian discovery. The geological stratification of the several districts must necessarily guide the scientific enquirer to the precise localities in which auriferous products were formerly traced, and the operative miner will in general find but little difficulty in striking into the path, which no matter how long before, had been beaten by those who preceded him. If success should eventually crown the efforts of a few, disappointment must necessarily await the labours of many; but this may be safely predicated, that in those quarters where gold has been ever discovered, more yet remains behind, to reward the spirit of active and persevering adventure. We propose to resume this subject in our next, and to extend our enquiries into the districts in which gold has been found in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

GOLD IN NORTH WALES.—No. I.

That gold is not only found, but that it is found in regular veins and lodes of quartz, at various depths from the surface—disseminated through friable, semi-friable, or prismatically arranged quartz, bloom and bloomish violet-coloured quartz, and compact quartz, of the general description seen in lead, copper, or other ore-lodes of good produce—is now an accomplished fact. The gold-finder is no longer to confine his seekings or operations to surface or stream; or to particular localities, where he may conclude from finding the debris of certain rocks, considered as gold-feeders, producers, or supporters; or even to certain descriptions of quartz, fancifully enough called *gold-quartz*, but he may enter boldly with his pick and gad into old and new mines, and seek for the precious metal under certain, perhaps restrictive laws, dependent on peculiar indications, which are not easily classified, and with a good eye find what his soul loveth. The facts, already known of gold discoveries in North Wales—facts positive, faithfully true, palpable to the naked eye, beyond suspicion, independent of ridicule, and, in fine, now in progress of return—will, I think, be hailed, in a national point of view, as a brilliant and glorious discovery as proving that, were we only to pay equal attention to our own country as to countries for distant, and to spend even a tithe on equally hopeful speculations at home as abroad, we should find our returns in our annual balance-sheets much more satisfactory than in general they have been found from *El Dorados* so captivatingly attractive, as seen through media of high promising power at distance, but which, too often, have diminished to a point or speck, scarcely discernable when we approach to the object of our enquiry. Here, on the contrary, the proof lies within our own powers—a few hours places us on the field of trial—our *own* eyes can see—our own judgment and common sense can guide us, and satisfy us—and we return *certain, free from doubt*, and *resolved*.

I propose, with your permission, to place before your readers some observations of mine, bearing on this, at present, interesting question, but mixed up, as it must be, with matter of importance connected with the mineral wealth of North Wales, so heedlessly regarded hitherto, through some indefinite prejudice, founded on exploded opinions of certain classes of geologists, or rather of romance writers, on this interestingly practical field of enquiry, who, being fashionable writers, and dignified with certain capital letters, as assured marks of unmistakeable pre-eminence of knowledge, *spoke*—and their judgment became decisive! I mean in some letters to your Journal, to confine myself to facts only, as fallen under my own observations during some years' constant surveys of the mountains, mines, and mineral fields of Carnarvon and Merioneth at present, and to point out, as far as my experience and judgment will dictate, the steps to be taken to render this portion of the Queen's dominions what it ought to be—worthy of the serious attention of capitalists who desire to secure their money in safe and steady modes of investment. I wish, indeed, that some of your correspondents, who are not only brilliant writers, but who are—still *better*—practically useful writers, would enlarge their sphere of communication, by taking certain divisions of England, Wales, or Ireland under their special care, and place before the mining world the results of their observations on this important subject. I could name some of your correspondents, of very high powers indeed, whose communications I always read with not only pleasure but profit; but the object of our enquiries will be obtained, for general good, by combined assistance; and, in many cases, the matter in its unadorned state shows more intrinsic value than when dressed in courtly phrase or silken blandishments; and, therefore, all are invited to assist in this instructive field of enquiry, which must tend to good, and finally, perhaps, be the means of forming, what is much wanted in this great mining country, an association of miners, who could occasionally meet, as other societies do, in London, to discuss questions which might be of the highest importance to themselves and to the several companies which they represent. ST. PIERRE FOLEY, M.E.

Gibson-square, Islington, Sept, 1.

My next will take in a descriptive view of the gold-fields of Merioneth.

SOIL OF THE LEAD MINE REGION.—Dr. Percival, known as an eminent scholar, and one of the best writers in the United States, and who is now the State Geologist of Connecticut, has been spending a considerable time in this vicinity. He expresses the belief that the soil of the mining region is chemically possessed of a richness rarely surpassed. We believe he is right, and that experience will fully demonstrate the correctness of his opinion. It will generally be found richer at some distance below than on the surface. Vegetation requiring a rich soil, attaining a large growth, may be seen springing from the dirt thrown out from the bottom of deep mineral shafts, indicating a richness almost equal to that of guano. Deep ploughing here will work like a charm in disclosing the hidden treasures of vegetable life. Our very hill tops will be found to possess an astonishing richness. The more they are tilled, the better crops will they produce.—*Galena Advertiser.*

COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—At the North American Mine, we learn that on the 2nd August last, a mass of pure copper, weighing 6300 lbs., has been forwarded to the Exhibition, in New York. An enormous mass of ore is in sight in the mine, and about 20 men are engaged cutting it up with hammers and chisels, which it is expected will produce 150 tons of metal. The entire region is said to exhibit more energy, activity, and enterprise than at any former period. The Phœnix and the North West Companies have each been fortunate in discovering a vein of like character with the above. The Isle Royal Company have, on their quarter-section, discovered three veins of great promise; and the Portage Lake Company are encouraged by similar indications.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Bradshaw's Illustrated Hand-book for Travellers in Belgium, on the Rhine, and through portions of Rhenish Prussia. Bradshaw's Guide Office, London and Manchester.

The great facilities which now exist for visiting every portion of the continent of Europe, at a comparatively moderate expense and little loss of time, thus enabling a numerous class of our population to avail themselves of them, and gratify a laudable desire to obtain information by travel and actual personal experience, renders a hand-book descriptive of the countries through which they travel, and which may be depended on as correct, of the utmost importance. Hitherto, many of the works published, ostensibly for the purpose of guiding travellers on the continent, have been subject to much complaint, either from their bulky character, or from errors contained in, and the impossibility of obtaining the most necessary information from, their contents. The publishers of the volume before us have evidently endeavoured to the utmost to meet the wishes and requirements of the public; they have produced a volume of convenient pocket size, yet replete with most valuable information, historical, descriptive, political, and social. They give information up to a recent date, connected with all the necessary forms to be observed by tourists to secure their comfort, and the avoidance of those difficulties which often arise to a traveller in a foreign country; passports, money, posting, railway carriages, barriers, hotels, cost of refreshments, lodgings, &c. The history, traditions, anecdotes, and present state of the numerous cities and towns, and their population, are given in detail. The volume is illustrated throughout by woodcut diagrams, and beautifully executed vignettes. They have succeeded in enabling the traveller through Belgium and the countries on the course of the Rhine to supply himself with a valuable companion; furnish him with matter-of-fact descriptions of what ought to be seen on his journey and in his visits; and with those details, which, while they instruct, will prove a source of much interest and amusement. It is a work indispensable to the English tourist in the countries which it describes, and, we have no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the British travelling public.

CRAIGWEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—A company has recently been formed for working the well-known Craigwen Silver-Lead Mines, situate at Dinas Mowddwy, near Dolgelly, North Wales. The sett extends over 930 acres, being 1138 fathoms in length, 1000 fms. wide, and held on lease for 21 years, from Sept., 1846. The capital to be raised is 16,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares; and in consideration of the extensive operations already completed, the erection of stamping and ore houses, water-wheel, miners' tools, all requisite machinery and buildings, which have slated roofs, the late proprietors are to receive 3000 shares, leaving 7000 for distribution to the public. The mines have been specially inspected and reported on by Capts. Matthew Francis and James Paull, who perfectly agree in the very favourable position and prospects of the property. The geological character of the country is described as porphyry and slate, while the lodes are made up of carbonate of lime, barytes, sulphur, blende, lead, and silver-lead. About 200 fathoms of ground have been opened by the former company, much ground worked away at surface of the vein, with the erection of machinery and buildings, with stores and materials, such outlay being estimated at 4000*l.* The produce of the silver-lead lode contains from 30 to 40 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. There is abundance of water from the lakes on the higher parts of the mountain to supply the machinery, and on opening Benjamin's lode, both to the north-west and south-east, large quantities of ore ground will be rendered available; in the former direction it will reach the silver-lead lode, by driving on which, under the old workings, 120 fms. of backs will be obtained, the ground rising fast. At a short distance further the lode enters a clay-slate formation, generally favourable to large deposits of ore. The silver-lead lode in the deep adit very much improves as the level advances, being in the end 3 to 4 feet wide, spar, blende, carbonate of lime, and clay-slate, having increased from 10 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fm., with a most promising appearance. The mine is considered worthy of the most spirited development, and offers unusual facilities for economically effecting that object. A definite series of regulations have been agreed to, which will be found in our advertising columns.

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London, Aug. 23, 1853. By order of the Board, G. E. COOPER, Sec.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
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To the commercial as well as to the political world it has become a matter of indispensable necessity, and yet until now no company for the manufacture, upon scientific principles, of submarine, subterranean, and overland electric telegraphs, has been formed. This most important matter has hitherto been left to the crude management of tradesmen.
To remedy this, the Electric Telegraph Manufacturing Company has been called into existence, and large orders have been obtained upon terms which will yield from 20 to 30 per cent. profit to the shareholders. The manufacture of wire rope, on an improved principle, for our marine, and at a less cost to the consumer, will form a lucrative branch of the company's business in Great Britain and Ireland. Great improvements have been secured to this company, and are now being patented; they embrace a new method of covering and insulating the electric wires, at a saving of 75 per cent. on the present cost, and a union joint, by which an instantaneous junction can be effected in all weathers.
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Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will be paid on all monies invested in shares, and half the annual profits, in addition, divided amongst the shareholders, pursuant to the provisions of the Act under which this company is formed, which also enacts that the shareholders shall not be subject to any of the laws against bankrupts, or liable for any greater amount than the sum of their subscription.
It will thus be seen that full and perfect security to shareholders, a fixed rate of interest, and large profit, is attached to the company's shares.
Applications for shares and prospectuses will be received by the secretary up to Monday, the 5th proximo.

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By order, J. WRIGHT SHAW.
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Prospectuses of this valuable undertaking are now in the press, and will be fully advertised in our next.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 17th day of September, 1853. By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 17th September will be absolutely forfeited. 54
The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 13, 1853.

CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—The SHAREHOLDERS are earnestly requested to MEET the PROMOTER at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, the 13th September inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of entering into the present and future prospects of this company, and to consider on the most advisable means for carrying out the undertaking.—Sept. 1, 1853. CHAS. WYNN PAYNE, 88, Jermyn-street. 55

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THE ADVERTISERS, having an extensive acquaintance with the MAKERS of LAND, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, and MANUFACTURERS in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, are open to take AGENCIES for the SALE of ARTICLES used by such parties.—Address, "A. and B. 919," Post-office, Glasgow. 58

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MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—SHARES to be SOLD in the following MINES:—viz., 100 Tamar Maria, 12s.; 40 East Bosorn, 5s. 6d.; 20 Tremollet Down, 2s.; 20 Wh. Sarah, 2s. 6d.; 40 Sourton Consols, 12s.; 100 North Hingston, 2s. 6d.; all calls paid.—Letters addressed, post paid, to CHAS. GURNEY, mining commission agent, Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London. 60

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—FOR SALE, 128th SHARE, price £55.—GEORGE MOORE, mining broker, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. 61

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE MINING COMPANY.—FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED SHARES (£3 paid), price 21s.—GEORGE MOORE, mining broker, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. 62

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTY SHARES in these MINES.—Application to be made to "O. P. Q." Post-office, Bath. 63

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in these MINES, last call paid.—Apply, stating lowest price, to "A. B.," Post-office, Truro.—August 31, 1853. 64

VYVYAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The SCRIP of this company will be READY for DELIVERY on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, between Eleven and Three o'clock daily, at the offices of the company, No. 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street.
August 25, 1853. By order, CHARLES BAKER, Sec. 65

ANGARRACK CONSOLS, AND PENCORSE CONSOLS.—Any holder in the above mines desirous of SELLING may find a PURCHASER for ONE to TWO HUNDRED SHARES in each mine, if the price be reasonable. Application to "Z. E. D.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 66

AVON CONSOLS TIN MINE.—A MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will TAKE PLACE at the office of the Gorn Lead Mine, No. 3, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at Eleven o'clock in the morning, for the general business of the mine.
August 27, 1853. CHRIST. ROBINS, Purser. 67

AVON CONSOLS TIN MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will TAKE PLACE at the office of the Gorn Lead Mine, No. 3, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of carrying into effect any measure that may be adopted at the General Meeting for the immediate liquidation of the debts of the mine.
Kingsbridge, August 27, 1853. CHRIST. ROBINS, Purser. 68

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in this mine, which, by the existing rules and regulations of the company, is appointed to take place on the first Wednesday of September next, is POSTPONED until further notice (which may be expected in October next), in order to receive the returns of the Gold smelting-house, in which the machinery is now being erected at the mine.
By order, ROBT. J. BIDDLE, Sec. and Purser.
5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, Aug. 24, 1853. 69

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday next, the 6th of September, at One o'clock, to decide upon the Report of the Committee of Inquiry.
58, Old Broad-street, August 30, 1853. W. C. FOULKES, Sec. 70

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK.
To be Incorporated by Royal Charter, or
Empowered by Act of the Colonial Legislature, limiting the liability.
Capital £250,000 sterling, with power to increase to the sum of £500,000 sterling, in 12,500 shares of £20 each.—Deposit £2 per share.
TRUSTEES.
Right Hon. Lord WHARNCLIFFE. | Lord Viscount RANELAGH.
W. H. BURNAND, Esq. | CHARLES J. MARE, Esq. 71
DIRECTORS.
Lord Viscount RANELAGH—CHAIRMAN.
DAVID BRIDGES, Esq., 14, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater.
CHARLES HENRY EDMANDS, Esq., 18, Cannon-street, City.
WILLIAM GOODWIN, Esq., merchant, Bath Villa, Peckham.
ROBERT TOWNSEND HIPPISLEY, Esq., Frederick-place, Clifton, Bristol.
JOHN HENRY LANCE, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
JOSEPH STAYNER, Esq., 110, Fenchurch-street.
CHARLES R. THOMPSON, Esq., merchant, Old Broad-street.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.
STANDING COUNSEL—Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., Temple.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wright and Weedon, 4, Furnival's-inn; Robert Hart, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand.
BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Brown, Change-alley.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Hollingworth.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.
The New Zealand Bank proposes to conduct general banking business in New Zealand; and it is expected that, as there is no banking establishment exclusively devoted to the interests of New Zealand, the local Legislature will give to this company the advantages of a colonial ordinance, which will obviate all difficulty in obtaining a Royal charter. Her Majesty's Government having decided, however, in no case to grant a charter for colonial purposes until the approbation of the colony in question shall have been obtained, a petition to the Governor-in-Chief, most influentially signed by landholders of New Zealand, and commercial firms interested in the welfare of that colony, has been already forwarded.
The principal establishment of the bank will be in London. A local committee will be appointed in each province in New Zealand.
All banking business will be transacted on most liberal terms, and advances will be made in New Zealand and elsewhere on gold and other approved securities.
A proportion of shares will be reserved for New Zealand, so that a proper division of the company's profits will benefit the colonies in which it operates.
By the charter or deed of settlement, the directors reserve to the company the right of increasing the capital to £500,000.
A deposit of £2 per share will be at once called upon the capital, but no future calls will be made at less intervals than three months.
Should the bank not be established, the whole of the deposits, after deducting expenses, will be returned to the subscribers.
Further details and shares or share forms may be obtained at the company's offices; or of the brokers and solicitors.

METROPOLITAN LIGHT AND PATENT LAMP COMPANY.
Established for the Manufacture of Clark's Patent Lamps and Gas Burners.
Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
(Provisionally registered.)
DIRECTORS.
Sir CHARLES NIGHTINGALE, Bart., 8, Manchester-square. 72
W. CARPENTER, Esq., 38, Arundel-street, Strand.
NEWTON CROUCH, Esq., 10, Bayswater-terrace; and 16, Chancery-lane.
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Esq., Circus-place, Finsbury.
HENRY MOTTERAM, Esq., Austinfriars.
J. B. MUSCHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington; 16, Ironmonger-lane; and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
SOLICITOR—Mr. Nickoll, 33, Essex-street, Strand.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street.
MANAGING DIRECTOR—Mr. Richard Clark, 447, Strand.
OFFICES,—36, MOORGATE STREET; AND 447, STRAND.
This company is formed to carry out upon a more extensive scale the very valuable patented and other inventions connected with the production of light.
Commercial undertakings are the best of any calculated to prosper, for while there is a certain restriction upon the income of railways and other speculations of the same kind, there is no bound to the extent to which commerce can be carried.
The improvements introduced by the patentee in connection with lamps and lighting in general, consist in the production of the vertical, diamond, pearl, and other lamps of the most perfect construction for this country, surpassing all British and foreign manufactures; a complete set of lamps for India and the colonies, and patent gas-burners, which, for illuminating power, are unapproached, and exhibit principles in science never before brought into practice in the production of light from coal gas.
The estimated value of the articles connected with the production of light annually sold in the United Kingdom, and the manufacture and sale of which will engage the attention of the company, is about £3,000,000. And assuming that £100,000 only of this trade falls into the company's hands (an extremely low estimate), the directors, after the most careful calculation, are satisfied that at least 20 per cent. per annum will be ensured to the shareholders.
The capital of the company will become immediate reproductive in the extension of its manufactures—the present returns exceeding £20,000 per annum—and a dividend will be payable to the shareholders at the end of the first six months.
The eminent success attendant upon the adoption of commercial undertakings similar to the present, such as gas companies, Price's Patent Candle Company, and others, afford a strong guarantee for the successful operation of this company.
Application for shares and prospectuses to be made to the secretary, at the offices, 36a, Moorgate-street, and 447, Strand; the solicitor, 33, Essex-street, Strand; at Messrs. Brunton and Son's, stock and sharebrokers, South Gallery, Auction Mart, City; and to the following: Messrs. Duffield and Co., Manchester; Messrs. Flint and Co., Hull; A. W. Labertouche, Esq., Dublin; Messrs. Ludlow Brothers, Liverpool; J. Perry, Esq., Birmingham; and J. K. Thomas, Esq., Bristol.

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Vernon House, No. 50, Pall Mall, August 18, 1853.

SIR,—The committee have great satisfaction in being able to forward to the shareholders a transcript of an important report from Messrs. Rawlins and Watson as to the yield of the last two cargoes of gossan, together with a recommendation of even still greater value from Mr. John Wilson, of that firm, for the future working of the auriferous gossan.

By the latter document, it will be seen that the brown, or poorest gossan, yielding 7½ dwts. of gold per ton, which proved unremunerative by transmission to St. Helen's for reduction, will now yield a considerable profit by Mr. Wilson's proposed method of concentration.

The average yield of the gossan in bulk, which is settled by Mr. Wilson at 17 dwts. of gold per ton, will produce a profit, as will be seen, of £1058 on 400 tons, and this quantity could be furnished weekly with the present limited appliances.

In connection with these interesting papers it is of moment to mention, that the agent at the mine reports that a good foot and headway has been made in the eastern adit level, so that the gossan may now be brought out by a tram-road or horses, and enable the company soon to furnish a regular supply of almost any quantity.

The apparent delay which has taken place in arriving at the produce of the last two cargoes of gossan has arisen from the time which was necessarily occupied by Mr. Wilson in effecting his various experiments for the benefit of the company.

I am happy to say that every energy has been made to bring the copper lodes into working order. The pumps are now being sunk, and before the end of the week it is expected that the wheel will commence its work. All other parts of the mine are in active operation.

Should any shareholder fail to receive a copy of this circular, I will thank him to communicate with me. I have the honour to be yours most obediently,

ADOLPHUS E. P. GRAVES, Sec. and Purser.

Bridgewater Works, St. Helen's, August 16, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—We have now finished the smelting of the two last cargoes of auriferous gossan from the Poltimore Mine. The following are the results:—

The cargo per *Eleanor and Mary*, of 72 tons, or 64 tons 16 cwts. dry weight, which was a mixture of the red and gossan from other parts of the mine, has yielded 18 dwts. of gold per ton of dry ore.

The cargo per *Star of Brunswick*, of 61 tons, or 54 tons 18 cwts. dry, evidently a mixed cargo from various places, has yielded 16 dwts. of gold per ton of dry ore.

Total produce of gold, 102 ozs. 5 dwts. at 84s.	=	£429	9 0
Less cost of reduction, 119 tons 14 cwts. at 30s.	=	179	11 0
		£249	18 0
Credit to the company			

Mr. Wilson's promised report on his improved method of treating auriferous gossan will be forwarded by this day's post.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours very obediently,

RAWLINS AND WATSON.

To the Committee of the Poltimore Copper and Gold Mining Company.

Abstract of Mr. John Wilson's proposal, dated Bridgewater Works, St. Helen's, August 16, 1853.

Numerous assays, as well as the reduction of above 160 tons, show that the proportion of gold varies from 7 dwts. to 1 oz. 10 dwts. per ton. Assays of small quantities give, indeed, much greater differences, ranging, in fact, from 0 to 4 ozs. per ton, but in the bulk the variations may be stated as above.

Now, as the cost of carriage and reduction are the same, whether the ore is rich or poor, it is evident that in the one case the working of the ore may be highly remunerative, and in the other yield no profit, so that it becomes a most essential point to diminish the charges of transit and reduction.

A thorough investigation of the character of the Poltimore gossan, and various trials of the several qualities hitherto raised, enable me to state, that by crushing or stamping and washing at the mine, the gossan may be reduced to one-fourth of its weight without diminishing the yield of gold. Thus,

The brown gossan, containing 7½ dwts. per ton in the unconcentrated state, can be raised to 1 oz. 10 dwts. per ton.

The red gossan from 1 oz. 7½ dwts. to 5 ozs. 10 dwts.

The gossan from the *Star of Brunswick*, from 16 dwts. to 3 ozs. 4 dwts.; and

The gossan from the *Eleanor and Mary*, from 18 dwts. to 3 ozs. 12 dwts.

It is probable that the concentration may be carried to a much greater degree than the above estimate of 4 tons to 1, without losing much of the gold, but the results now given are those actually obtained, without the slightest diminution in the yield of gold, as I have already explained.

The following statements will more clearly show the results of the proposed method of concentrating the gossan, each taken on a quantity of 400 tons.

BROWN, OR POOREST, GOSSAN.

By the *proposed* method the result would be as follows:—			
400 tons of 7½ dwts.=150 ozs. at 84s. per oz.		= £630	0 0
Ditto Raising, at 3s. 6d. per ton	= £70	0 0	
Ditto Crushing and washing, at 2s. 6d. per ton.	= 50	0 0	
100 tons carriage and freight, at 20s. per ton	= 100	0 0	
Ditto Reduction, at 30s. per ton	= 150	0 0	= 370 0 0
		£260	0 0
Profit to the company			

So that, by this operation, there would be a clear gain of £260, if the brown, or poorest, gossan were reduced, in the treatment of 400 tons.

GOSSAN IN BULK.

But taking the average yield of the whole of the gossan, namely 17 dwts. of gold per ton, the *proposed* plan would furnish the following results, namely:—

400 tons of 17 dwts.=340 ozs. at 84s. per oz.		=£1428	0 0
Ditto Raising, at 3s. 6d. per ton	= £70	0 0	
Ditto Crushing and washing, at 2s. 6d. per ton.	= 50	0 0	
100 tons carriage and freight, at 20s. per ton	= 100	0 0	
Ditto Reduction, at 30s. per ton	= 150	0 0	370 0 0
		£1058	0 0
Profit to the company			

This result is on 400 tons. It will be unnecessary for me to go into further calculations, for it will be easy to determine the annual profit from these data.

It may be interesting to mention, that I find by the report from the St. John del Rey Company for this year, that the produce of the ore at that mine during the last three years has not exceeded £1 10s. 6d. per ton. The average produce of the Poltimore gossan exceeds £3 11s. per ton.

The total cost of working at the St. John del Rey has been 60 per cent. on the gross produce, while the cost of working the Poltimore gossan by the method proposed would not exceed 26 per cent. on the gross produce.

The profits of the St. John del Rey during each of the last two years has exceeded £50,000.

The quantity of ore raised at the St. John del Rey during 1852 was 81,236 tons, but this was concentrated to about 2000 tons previous to its reduction, being 40 to 1, or 10 times greater than the concentration now proposed for the Poltimore gossan.

THE WILLOUGHBY LEAD MINES.

NEAR BETTWS-Y-COED, CARNARVONSHIRE.

To be conducted upon the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," by which the liability is limited to the interest held by each shareholder.

20,000 parts, or shares, of £2 10s. each.—Deposit 10s. per share.

Lease for 21 years from Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, with power to renew.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon. Capt. GRAVES, Gravesend House, Devonport.
Lieut.-Colonel THOMPSON, R.E., Middle Scotland-yard.
EDWARD HOBHOUSE, Esq., Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.
ALEXANDER MORRISON, Esq., Belmont, N.B.
THOMAS H. BURTON CROSSE, Esq., William-street, Lowndes-square.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Miller and Horn, 78, King William-street.
SECRETARY AND PURSER—E. P. Parker, Esq.

OFFICES,—No. 22, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE.

The district in the neighbourhood of the above mine has been celebrated from the remotest period for the abundance and richness of its lodes of lead, and traces are everywhere to be seen of the operations of the Romans, who seem to have chosen it as likely to be the most profitable for mining adventure; and that they were rewarded by success is proved beyond a doubt, by the size and magnitude of the remains of their ancient workings, and by the particles of ore still left on the walls of the lodes that were worked by them. Moreover, it has been and is a common custom for the peasantry to add to their means of living by digging (for such is literally the fact) out and selling lead, which everywhere abounds in this highly mineralised country.

The sett of the Willoughby Mines is most extensive, and is of an oval form, comprising about 150 acres, traversed by a great number of lodes, many of which have been opened, and found to bear very rich deposits and leaders of lead.

This enterprise offers every security for safe and lucrative investment, being as much as possible devoid of the speculative character which attaches to mining in general, and differs from ordinary adventures, by its object being the development of well-ascertained and rich deposits of ore, and not the prosecution of unworked and untried lodes.

The facilities for working these mines are permanent and convenient, as from the eastern or western side of the mountain, deep levels may be driven to intersect the lodes at various commanding stations, thus opening ground for raising lead equal to any of the large and profitable undertakings in Cardiganshire and Flintshire.

The turnpike road is a quarter of a mile below the entrance of the principal level, and the waste ground between will prove a most convenient spot for washing and dressing the ore, the carriage of which, thence to Trefeu Quay, will not exceed 3s. per ton. The proposed deposit of 10s. per share has been calculated to be amply sufficient for commencing the necessary operations; and it may be asserted that before the mines have been at work but a short time, large profits must certainly accrue to the shareholders.

Reports, made by the most eminent geologists and agents of the day, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Joseph J. W. Watson, F.G.S.; Samuel Cardozo, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Gibbs; and Capt. George Davey; together with plans and surveys, may be seen at the offices of the company, as also specimens of the ores.

Applications for shares in the usual form, and prospectuses may be made to the secretary at the offices of the company, and to the solicitors.

ASSAYS OF LEAD FROM THE WILLOUGHBY LEAD MINES.

Specimen No. 1.—Lead 75 per cent., or 15 cwts. of metal to the ton of ore.
Specimen No. 2.—Lead 79 per cent., or 15 cwts. 22 lbs. of metal to the ton of ore.
Specimen No. 3.—For silver.—4000 grs. fine metal gave 200 grs., equal to 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of silver in the ton of ore.

Signed, JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Ph.D., M.E., F.G.S.

LE MINEUR CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—ADVICES, dated the 25th of June last, have been RECEIVED from the MINES by the gérant in London of a satisfactory character, confirming previous reports, and stating that the machinery was in perfect order, and in a few days they should commence crushing quartz, which, from careful experiments and calculations made, would yield from $500 to $600 per diem.

A letter also received from the son of the Company's London Manager, dated the 23d of June, states:—"We are making some experiments every day, and we obtain very fine results. Mr. Van de Casteele has just finished an experiment by crushing 5 lbs. of quartz, which has produced a dollar and several sous."

WM. LLOYD JONES, Sec.

Offices, 13, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, August 30, 1853.

SHARES IN WHEAL HARRIETT, IN THE PARISH OF CAMBORNE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee, pursuant to the Rules of the Company, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Twelve o'clock, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR FORFEITED SHARES in the WHEAL HARRIETT MINE, situate in the rich mining district of Camborne, Cornwall, upon which 27s. 6d. per share has been paid. To be sold free of all calls to the present time.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Edward King, Esq., 27, Austinfriars; and of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threadneedle-street.

BOSCASWELL DOWNS MINE, ST. JUST, IN PENWITH, NEAR PENZANCE.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. BELLRINGER WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th day of September inst., at Eleven o'clock in the morning, at BOSCASWELL DOWNS MINE, in the parish of St. Just, the following excellent MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., a 34-in. steam pumping-engine, 9 by 7½ ft. stroke, with two boilers, about 13 tons, nearly new; a 20-in. steam whim, 8 by 7 ft. stroke, with a cast-iron horizontal cage, and about 8 tons of boiler, &c., complete; also a 20-in. steam-whim, 4½ ft. stroke, and about 5 tons of boiler, &c., complete; a 16-in. steam stamps, with 7 tons of boiler, axle for 18 heads, cast-iron frames, lifters, &c., complete; 30 fms. of 8-in. pumps; 50 fms. of 7-in. ditto; 100 fms. of 6-in. ditto; 40 fms. of 5-in. ditto; 8, 7, and 6 in. H and top doorpieces; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. windbores; 8, 7, 6, and 5-in. plunger-poles; 8, 7, and 6-in. stuffing-boxes and glands; balance and angle-bobs; capstan and shears; 8 tons of faggotted and Shropshire iron strapping-plates; 20 tons of railroad iron; 20 tons of 9-16th chain; faggotted iron caps; 4 tons flat rods; shaft rods; pulleys; tram saddles; rod bolts; flange bolts; yokes; staples and glands; shaft ladders; 2 36-in. smiths' bellows; 2 anvils, mandrils, vices, &c.; with a large quantity of other articles requisite in the outfit of an extensive mine, all well worthy the attention of mine agents and dealers generally. Also, several tons of old cast and wrought-iron.

For further particulars, apply to the agents, at the mine; Capt. Trewecke, St. Just; or to the auctioneer, at Penzance.—Dated August 30, 1853.

THE ENGINE BUILDING DEPARTMENT OF THE BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—MOST IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, &c.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday the 15th of September, 1853, at Seven in the evening, in consequence of a dissolution of the present proprietary, and on such conditions as will be then and there produced, the ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the well-known BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The situation is decidedly one of the most advantageous in the United Kingdom for engine and iron shipbuilding, being on the navigable River Blyth, and within three miles of the intended new docks on that river. The works are built on freehold land, and have hitherto been applied chiefly to locomotive, stationary, and marine engine work; and consist of ENGINE, FACTORY, GASWORKS, WHARFS, SHEDS, IRON FOUNDRY, SMITHS' SHOPS, BOILER YARD, BRASS FOUNDRY, STOREHOUSE, AGENTS AND WORKMEN'S HOUSES, COTTAGES, &c. There are iron works, with blast furnaces, immediate contiguous to the engineering establishment, manufacturing every discription of engine, forging, bar and bolt iron, boiler plates, and which would be supplied at the lowest market value. Wages are moderate, and coals exceedingly cheap.—A plan of the works and estate may be seen at the offices of Mr. Wheatley Kirk, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; and Messrs. Longridge and Co., 4, Mansion House-place, London.

AT THE FAR-FAMED BEDLINGTON ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDLINGTON, ON THE RIVER BLYTH, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the high honour to announce that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Longridge and Co., to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, to be holden on Thursday, 15th September, 1853 (and not on the 5th, as before advertised), and many following days, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock, on the premises of their engine factories, known as the Bedlington Engine-works, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the whole of their magnificent, costly, and modern TOOLS, MACHINERY, PLANT, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, &c.

In the ENGINE FACTORIES may be enumerated about 50 lathes of the most modern construction, including very powerful and massive treble and double geared self-acting wheel; break, sliding, and screw cutting chuck and other lathes, on cast metal beds (by Whitworth, Lewis, and others); hand-lathes, of various sizes; shaping machines (by Nasmyth, Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, and others); planing machines (by Whitworth, Lewis, and others); magnificent slotting, boring, and drilling machines, of various descriptions, capable of taking in articles of the largest dimensions and calibre (by Stephenson, Nasmyth, and others); screwing machines, nut shaping machines, wheel cutting and dividing engines (by Smith, Beacock, and Co., Leeds); slide and hand rests, vices and benches, drilling, turning, planing, and other tools; mandrils, rack drills, catches, screwkeys, chisels, gauges in cases, and loose ditto, squares, straight edges, templates, surface-plates.

In the SMITHS' SHOPS:—Wrought-iron cranes, various sizes; anvils, bellows, slake troughs, tongs, swages, hammers, drifts, &c.

In the BOILER SHEDS:—Punching and shearing machines, drilling machines, strong cast plates, boiler moulds, fan blasts, large crane, anvils, tongs, tools (various), large heating furnace for boiler plates, &c.

In the TANK SHED:—Rivetting machine (by Fairbairn and Co.); plate bending machines, rollers six feet wide, small punching and shearing machine, &c.

In the SAWING SHED, YARD, &c.:—Sawing machinery, bench, &c.; large double purchase crane; excellent shear legs, with crab, chain, three sheave blocks, &c.; wood framework, and two pairs three sheave blocks, leading block, double purchase crab, chain, &c.; one other double purchase crab, blocks, &c.

In the COPPERSMITHS and BRASSFOUNDERS' SHOPS, all the various TOOLS in these departments. The STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, &c., include one 45-horse high-pressure lever beam engine, bore of cylinder 22 in., and stroke 2 ft. 9 in.; with two high-pressure TUBULAR BOILERS, 15 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. diameter, flues through, mountings, &c.; one other boiler, 22 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. diameter. TWO HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, bore of cylinders 15 in. and stroke 2 ft. complete. ONE 12-HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE VERTICAL ENGINE, bore of cylinder 12 in., stroke 1 ft. 6 in., egg-ended boiler, &c., complete: also all the valuable bright and black wrought-iron shafting, mill gearing, &c., fitted up in the best possible manner with pullies, wheels, pedestals, wall-boxes, hangers and brass steps, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Grindstones, in cast-iron frames and troughs; various screwing stocks, all the driving straps, iron boxes, tool boxes, cupboard, mechanics' and joiners' benches, bogies, large and small; hand and other carts, ladders, ropes, blocks, chains, of all sizes; wood sheds, ditto covered with iron, locomotive and boiler waggons, screw jacks, scales, and beams, all the gas-fittings, fixtures in various rooms, desks, counters, shelving, &c.

Full particulars in catalogues, which are being prepared, and may be had, one week before the sale, at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; *Mining Journal* office, London; Messrs. Longridge and Co., Mansion House-place, London; *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; at One Shilling each, or by post on receipt of six extra stamps.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable and highly-finished Condensing STEAM-ENGINE, upwards of 300-horse power, together with SIX CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, about fifty tons in weight, properly mounted with steam pipes, and all other necessary fittings. The engine is in first-rate working condition, equal to a new one, and was erected by Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, set to work in 1840, but meeting with an unexpected quantity of water has only been kept at work a few months, in the driest portions of each year, and has been standing unwrought since 1849. It is a marine engine, with a 70-in. cylinder, and 10-ft. stroke (equal in pit and cylinder); being provided with so large a quantity of boiler room, this engine will be found to work with great economy. The engine and cylinder stand on a metal bed plate, resting on 4000 ft. of ashlar work, and is placed on a level with the floors of the engine and boiler houses. The pit work consists of two 22-in plungers, with H-pieces, stuffing boxes and glands, clack pieces, wind bores &c. &c.; also four drawing lifts, two with 18-in. working barrels, and two with 12-in working barrels. The pitwork will be sold either with the engine or separately, as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.—The above will be found worthy of attention; and to view the engine, &c., and treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

GOING IRONWORKS AND COLLIERY FOR SALE—

(Upset price reduced to £6500).—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 21st of September next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain:—

I. DEVON IRONWORKS, built on a feu of nearly 35 acres Scotch measure, within three miles of Alloa, consisting of three blast furnaces, blowing engine (90-horse power), manager's house, stables, &c., large foundry, and moulding shops, capable of carrying on an extensive foundry business; also, BRANCH RAILWAY to the Clackmannan Railway, which communicates with a free port on the Firth of Forth. The Stirling and Dunfermline Railway passes within 200 yards of the works, giving railway transit to all parts of the kingdom. There are connected with the works the Alloa Ironstone lease, and a leased farm of 181 acres, and a number of workers' and other houses.

II. CRAIGRIE COLLIERY, on the Firth of Forth, near Clackmannan, consisting of two pits, and four steam-engines. The plant and utensils to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation, and inventory thereof to be exhibited at the sale. All the pits are connected by railway with a free shipping port on the Firth of Forth, and also with the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway.

For further information, apply to Alexander Christie, Esq., at Devon Ironworks; Robert Aitken, accountant, Glasgow; or Bannatynes and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow, the latter of whom will show the titles and articles of roup.

Glasgow, August 25, 1853.

TO BE SOLD, the long UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of an ANTHRACITE COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES. The Llanelly Railway runs through the property, connecting it with the South Wales Railway, and several ports of shipment. The property is admirably adapted for iron furnaces, and contains a large quantity of iron ore. A shaft has been sunk through several veins of coal to the Big Vein, which is now the one most esteemed for steam purposes. A powerful steam-engine, in working order, with two excellent boilers, has been erected at the colliery, consequently but a small outlay will be necessary to set the concern going, and to work coal. The royalties are unusually low, and the owner of the adjoining property is disposed to treat on fair terms with the owner of this colliery for the leasing of his minerals, which may be advantageously worked from the present opening. The increasing attention which is paid to anthracite for steam purposes, the passing of the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act in the last Session of Parliament, and the intended extension of the Llanelly Railway to Llandilo (which will open out a new and extensive market to this colliery), are calculated to give such a stimulus to the demand for this powerful and smokeless fuel as will, not improbably, before long largely enhance the value of such properties; the present time, therefore, presents an opportunity which should not be overlooked by purchasers.

Apply to W. M. Fladgate, Esq., 43, Craven-street, Strand, London; to Mr. Edwin Bagot, C.E., Llanelly; or to Mr. R. Glascodine, Vauxhall, Llanelly.—Aug. 25, 1853.

THE TWO GUINEA SECRET FOR NOTHING.—

The mine so mysteriously alluded to by Mr. E. Greensill, Stourport, is the Great Sheba, and the report from N. Ennor, Esq. Mr. E. Greensill is so well known in Stourport, it has struck me as singular he gives a reference to London bankers, who know nothing about him, in preference to parties in Stourport.—A. H.

NEW YORK COPPER MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, on Monday, the 3d October instant, at the London Auction Mart, by Four o'clock in the afternoon, the WHOLE of the very superior MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the above MINE, together with the COMPANY'S RIGHTS and INTEREST in the SETT for WORKING the same, comprising—One 40-inch cylinder engine, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder and 7 ft. in the shaft; a tubular boiler about 10 tons; 18 fms. of 10-in. plunger-lift, complete; 24 fms. of 12-in. bottom and pumps; 7½ fms. 10 fms. of 7-in. bottom and 8-in. pumps; 10 fms. 5-in. bottom and 5-in. pumps, with of 9-in. bottom and 10-in. pumps; 7½ fms. of 4-in. bottom and pumps; 7½ fms. buckets, rods, prongs, seatings, and valves, complete; 80 fathoms of wood rods, with plates, catches, staples, glands, &c.; two balance-bobs, two capstans, and two shears, complete; 100 fms. of 11-in. capstan rope; 100 fms. of 6-in. whim rope; 50 fms. of chain and two horse-whims, with kibbles, shaft tackles and pullies; 50 fms. of casing and dividings; 70 fms. of ladders; miners' tools and boxes; 40-in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, tools, &c.; a crusher that is worked by the engine, dressing tools, and several tons of copper ore now on the floors ready for market; together with all necessary buildings and mining requisites—a list of which will be furnished at the sale.

This sett is situated in the highly-mineralised district, and in the township, of Upper Elkstone, in the parish of Alstonfield, in the county of Stafford, and in the immediate vicinity of the well-known Mixon and Ecton Mines. The lease is held for the residue of a term of 21 years (of which there are nearly five expired), at 1-10th dues, and a yearly rental of 5s., which makes the lease valid until the expiration of the term.

It is considered by practical men that a small capital applied in sinking the engine-shaft (which is only 52 fathoms from surface and 34 fathoms below the adit level), a short distance further, would bring the mine into a highly profitable condition, which would have been most spiritedly carried out by the present company had not a disagreement taken place among the shareholders, and which is the only reason of this valuable sett, &c., being now offered to the public.

It may be well to add that one-half of the working engine cost is paid by the Roylage Mining Company, under an agreement entered into the 16th day of March, 1849, their part, up to the present, amounting to £240 per year, which is paid in monthly instalments, and which cost they are liable to pay as long as the water is down from the flat-rod shaft, which is 7½ fms. below the adit level and 13½ fms. from the Roylage boundary. This sett contains many highly-promising lodes, together with those that can be seen in the Roylage Mine, and in a continuation of the same channel of ground which has so recently been most favourably reported on by mining engineers of great celebrity. The mine, machinery, and materials are in efficient working condition, and are open to inspection at any time.

Any further information required respecting the prospects of this mine, &c., may be obtained on application to Capt. R. Nimes, resident agent, New York Mine, near Leek.—August 31, 1853.

DUNDRUM LEVEL LEAD AND SILVER MINES.—

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED SHARES in these valuable mines, at £1 per share (the company is composed of 2000 shares), which are offered with the view of increasing the capital of the company. There has been several lodes cut bearing lead, more or less, and altogether the whole of the workings bear a very promising appearance. Ample water-power at all seasons for pumping or crushing. Labour is low; and the cost of delivery of the lead from the mines to the smelting-works in Flintshire will be about 6s. per ton.—For any further information, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. E. Pickering, Mineral and Civil Engineer, Ruabon.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD,

BY TENDER, SEVENTY (128ths) SHARES in the ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS MINES, near St. Austell, the sellers paying all costs to the end of September next, and to be entitled to all tin ores on the mines then dressed up and made marketable. The mines may be at any time seen on application to Capt. George Trewren, the resident captain; and further particulars known on application to Mr. Matthews, mining office, Tavistock, to whom tenders are requested to be sent on or before the 15th proximo.—Mining office, Tavistock, August 31, 1853.

VERY EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PREMISES,

comprising numerous BUILDINGS, and about 6 acres of LAND, in the City of Bristol.—TO BE SOLD, either together or separately, the ST. PHILIP'S IRONWORKS, situated close to the Great Western, Midland, and Exeter Railways, having a water frontage of 1150 ft. The buildings are on a large scale, and were used by the late owners for engineering purposes; have been recently erected in a superior manner, of the best materials, and may be easily converted into several and separate suitable premises for a soap house, chemical works, brewery, tan yard, cotton, flax, saw, or grist mill, or any manufactory requiring extent, securing to each valuable water frontage.

The portion constituting the forges and smithies of the long-established firm of Acramans and Co. cannot be improved on; it has a water-dock within the premises, and coal can be obtained within a few hundred yards—altogether presenting a singularly advantageous opportunity to re-establish the lucrative business carried on by the late proprietors in this department.

For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, Bristol; or to Edwin Naish, auctioneer, 7, North-street, Bristol.

BITUMINOUS COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY

PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WEIGFACH COLLIERY, extending over an area of about 200 acres, and contains the well-known Hughs's vein entire, the 6 ft., 3 ft., 5 ft., and 4 ft., veins in part of the acreage or extent. The said colliery is situated about three miles from Swansea, and the coals obtained from hence are of a superior description, and are easily disposed of at the best price given in the neighbourhood. There are two excellent STEAM-ENGINES on this property, one of 45, and the other of 30-horse power, with suitable pitwork for draining the colliery, and tackle for bringing the produce to surface. The lease is held for the unexpired term of 28 years, voidable by the tenant giving 12 months' notice.

The SALE is intended to embrace all the PLANT of the said COLLIERY, including engines, rods, pumps, tramways, and tram waggons, the railroads and railway waggons, coke ovens, &c., together with all the horses, carriages, harness, &c., belonging the said concern.

For further information, and to treat for the same, apply to C. B. Mansfield, Esq., or to Mr. William Gregor, Raven Hill, Swansea.—Weigfach Colliery, July 23, 1853.

CORNWALL.—TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS.—

TO BE LET, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, with immediate possession, all those substantially-built and spacious erections, situate in the Borough of Truro, and known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING-WORKS, lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, comprising all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily; together also with a commodious YARD opposite the same, and a QUAY therein, immediately abutting on the Truro tidal river, which is navigable for craft of considerable burthen. The works have been recently constructed at great expense, on the most approved plan; are within easy distance of productive tin mines; and afford unusual facilities for obtaining coals and shipping tin and other merchandise.

Applications (from principals only) to be made to Mr. Samuel Moyle, Eosvigo-house, Truro; or to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.

Truro, August 31, 1853.

INVESTMENTS IN IRELAND.—Messrs. J. LOCK (Author of a

treatise on *Valuation and Measurement of Land*) and R. W. TOWNSEND, C.E., are prepared to furnish OPINIONS or REPORTS on the AGRICULTURAL VALUE and MINERAL CAPABILITIES of ESTATES for SALE in IRELAND.—For terms, &c., apply to the above parties, 48, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

N.B. No charge for preliminary correspondence.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED MINES.—At a

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in this company, held at the offices, 98, Gracechurch-street, on Monday, August 22, 1853,

A. SPURR, Esq., in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Barton, Camplin, Broad, Chambers, Wing, Gompers, Tribe, Hallett, Duthoit, France, and Dr. Cooper.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, were confirmed,

The statement of the finances of the company was read, showing a balance in hand of £21.

Proposed by Mr. Gompers, seconded by Mr. France:—

That Messrs. Hallett, Chambers, and Broad, be appointed a committee, with full power to carry out the resolution authorising the sale of the leases, machinery, and property of this company, according to the terms agreed upon at a meeting held on the 13th of May last.

Proposed by Mr. Hallett, seconded by Mr. Camplin:—

That all shares on which the calls now due are not paid be forfeited, according to the Rule No. 6 of the Cost-book, and that due notice thereof be given.

TRENAULT LIME AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

TREWEN, COUNTY CORNWALL.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the registered proprietors, held at the late offices of the company, 30, Bucklesbury, on the 27th July,

HENRY MOSS, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That, in order to extend the operations of the company, so as to meet the great demand for lime, and to work the copper lodes, the present proprietors hereby determine to divide their interest into 12,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each, and agree that 3100 unappropriated shares shall be preference shares, on which the proprietors shall receive 20 per cent. dividend, either in one sum or in four consecutive sums of 5 per cent., prior to any dividends being paid on the other shares.

That the amended prospectus now read be printed, and that the 3100 preference shares be offered to the public, the present shareholders having priority of application, *pro rata*.

By order, WM. ANDREWS, Sec. and Purser.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained of the secretary and purser, at the offices of the company, 5, Martin-lane, Cannon-street.

TRENAULT LIME AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

TREWEN, COUNTY CORNWALL.

The shareholders in this company are requested to FORWARD to me the CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, to be EXCHANGED for the NEW SCRIP, in pursuance of the resolution of the general meeting.

By order, WILLIAM ANDREWS, Sec. and Purser.

Offices, No. 5, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, Thursday, August 24, 1853.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF

JAMAICA.—At the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the company's offices, No. 1, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, on Wednesday, August 31, 1853,

WM. PRINSEP, Esq., in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Miers, and carried unanimously:—

That the report of the directors, the balance-sheet and accounts, and auditors' report, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Gibbes, seconded by Mr. J. Hooke, and carried unanimously:—

That the directors be, and are hereby, empowered to dispose of the 3140 unappropriated shares amongst the shareholders, at such time and in such equitable manner as the directors may think advisable; and in case all such shares be not taken by the shareholders, then the directors be empowered to dispose of the remaining shares as they may think best for the interest of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. Hooke, seconded by Mr. Goding, and carried unanimously:—

That Mr. Thomas Gibbes be elected a director in the room of Mr. Lowndes, resigned.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair, and to the directors for their attention to the general business of the company.

By order of the Board, H. FARRANT, Sec.

WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.—The Directors of this company are ready to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:—

Best iron of various sizes, 21 tons 2 cwts.	Soda, 1 cwt. 2 qrs.
Fagotted iron, 7 tons 5 cwts.	Quebec yellow pine, 2000 ft.
Sheet iron, 6 cwts.	American elm, 1050 ft.
Angle iron, 5 cwts. 2 qrs.	Norway timber, 600 ft.
Charcoal iron, 5 cwts.	English elm, 400 ft.
Spring steel, 10 tons.	American oak, 220 ft.
Cast steel, 4 cwts. 2 qrs.	Ash, 100 ft.
Blister steel, 2 cwts. 2 qrs.	Mahogany plank, ½ in. thick, 2 ft. 1 in. wide, 500 ft.
Shear steel, 2 cwts.	Ditto ditto ¾ in. thick, 100 ft.
Gad steel, 1 cwt. 1 qr.	Ditto ditto 1 in. thick, 80 ft.
Sheet lead, 4 cwts. 1 qr.	Norway deals, 1800 ft.
Brass castings, 3000 lbs.	Battens, 700 ft.
Nails, 12 cwts.	Patent refined oil, 700 gals.
Shovels, 4 cwts.	Rape oil, 100 gals.
Coal, 550 tons.	Linseed oil, 50 gals.
Coke, 300 tons.	Turpentine, 50 gals.
Palm oil, 15 cwts.	Files of various sizes, 270.
Tallow, 1 ton 1 cwt.	Canvas for sacking, 5000 yds.
Candles, 7 cwts.	Thread, 2 cwts.
Cotton waste, 1 ton 10 cwts.	Strapping, 2 cwts. 2 qrs.
White lead, 5 cwts.	Waggon covers.
Red lead, 3 cwts.	Policemen's and porters' clothing.

Tenders will be received at the company's offices, Penzance, up to the 17th of Sept. inst. The directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest, or any other tender, and reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any articles of an inferior quality.

The above stores will have to be delivered at the company's works, Carn Brea, during the next six months, in such quantities as may be required, of which due notice will be given. By order, C. P. CHARLTON, Superintendent.

Railway Offices, Penzance, August 15, 1853.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th September, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage-money and freight, for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 11½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs attention to some of the advantages they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Iowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (superior process)—WORKS at the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—J. SKAIFE supplies this metal in every form—viz., SHEETS, PLAIN and CORRUGATED, of all sizes and gauges; WIRE of every gauge, and WIRE NETTING of all descriptions; GUTTERING; RAIN-WATER, SCREWED GAS and WATER-PIPES; HOOPING, CASTINGS, FURNACE-PANS, BATHS, BUCKETS, &c., wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of SHIPS' IRONWORK GALVANIZED; DECK SPIKES, NAILS, &c., always KEPT READY GALVANIZED. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.

J. SKAIFE is also AGENT for MOREWOOD AND ROGER'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, both flat and corrugated; also, for MOREWOOD AND ROGER'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, for exportation, and PLUMBIC ZINC. PORTABLE EMIGRANTS' HOUSES and substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the trade.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

LOANS IN CONNECTION WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.—Individuals possessing real or personal property, officers in the army or navy, clergymen, professional men, merchants, tradesmen, and persons of respectability, may, by ASSURING with the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, OBTAIN ADVANCES, for periods varying from one month to any other period, upon the following securities:—Upon freehold or leasehold property in England; upon reversions, annuities, sign-manual pensions, or any other description of assignable property, or income in connection with life assurance. Upon personal security, by the borrower procuring responsible securities to join in a bond, or other security for re-payment, and on condition of the life of the borrower, or, at least, one of his sureties, being assured for a proportionate amount.

Applications for detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, agencies, and all other information, are requested to be made to

Chief Offices, 49, Pall Mall, London. THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager and Sec.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Capital £250,000, fully subscribed for by a registered and most responsible proprietary, consisting of several hundreds of shareholders.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

CHIEF OFFICES,—49, PALL MALL, LONDON.

The business of this association embraces the granting of:—1. Life assurances in healthy, declined, doubtful, or diseased lives.—2. Guarantees for fidelity of trust combined with life assurance.—3. Immediate and deferred annuities.—4. Loans in connection with life assurance on personal and other securities.

The whole of these four important branches of business are transacted by this association on the most favourable terms.—For prospectuses and all other information, apply to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

GUARANTEE FOR FIDELITY OF TRUST, COMBINED WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.—The DIRECTORS of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION GRANT POLICIES combining the above objects on peculiarly FAVOURABLE TERMS.—For forms of proposal, terms, and all other information, apply to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

Chief Offices, 49, Pall Mall, London.

N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

DISEASED, DOUBTFUL, OR DECLINED LIVES.—The DIRECTORS of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION GRANT ASSURANCES AT MODERATE RATES of premium, not only on the LIVES of persons who have been REJECTED by other offices, but also on those who may be suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disease of the heart, apoplexy, epilepsy, disease of the liver, dropsy, scrofula, gout, rheumatism, &c.—For forms of proposal, and all information, apply to

Chief Offices, 49, Pall Mall, London. THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

AGENCY.—The DIRECTORS of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION continue to receive APPLICATIONS from respectable parties (accompanied with references) RESIDENT in the various towns in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, for the AGENCY of this institution. The commission allowed is highly remunerative, while the important and numerous branches of business undertaken afford greater facilities than at most other offices for the exertions of active and influential agents.

The business of this association embraces the granting of:—1. Life assurances on healthy, declined, doubtful, or diseased lives.—2. Guarantees for fidelity of trust combined with life assurance.—3. Immediate and deferred annuities.—4. Loans in connection with life assurance on personal and other securities.—For detailed prospectuses, and all application, apply to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Manager.

Chief Offices, 49, Pall Mall, London.

BERDAN'S GOLD ORE PULVERISER, WASHER, AND AMALGAMATOR.—ACCOUNTS of this extraordinary MACHINE may be READ in the *Athenæum* (of 13th August), *Daily News*, *Express*, and *Globe* (of 15th August), *Mining Journal* (of 20th August), and *Eastern Star* (of 20th and 27th August).

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentlemen of New York, received by the last mail:—"Favourable, indeed astonishing, results continue to be reported from the mines in North Carolina and Virginia. A letter was received a few days ago from the superintendent of the Phœnix Company of North Carolina, where they have Berdan's machines in operation, that the ore from the said mine produced three dollars for every dollar produced by the old method. Mr. Downing has been working the machine erected at the Novelty Works, for the purpose of testing the quality of the quartz from many parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and California, which has by the old process proved of too poor a quality to pay for working, but by using Berdan's machine, it will pay enormous profits. Thus you will perceive that in a very few months the holders of stock in Berdan's Gold Ore Machine Company will not only receive large dividends, but the stock will command a very high premium above its par value."

Berdan's machine is now coming into extensive use in California, Virginia, and North Carolina; and the Albion Gold Mining Company, of 3, Copthall-buildings, has just purchased it. A WORKING MODEL may be SEEN, and full information relative thereto obtained, at MICHAEL NOURSE and CO.'s office, 17, CORNHILL.

COCHRAN'S CRUSHING MACHINE.—One of these MACHINES is NOW ERECTED at the BRITISH AND COLONIAL REDUCTION WORKS, ORDNANCE WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, under the management of Messrs. Taylor and Sons. It is capable of crushing quartz, or any other hard substance, at the rate of 3 to 4 tons per hour, or from 50 to 60 tons per day. By the large-sized machines gold quartz can be crushed and amalgamated at the small running cost of One Shilling per ton, without any loss of the quicksilver employed. The above is now on view between the hours of Eleven and Three daily.—Applications for tickets to be made to W. J. Valentine, 32, Austinfriars, where any other information can be obtained, and where orders for machines will be received.

The patentee, in introducing this machine, which has been attended with such beneficial results, and of which there is practical illustration from the application of the process at the present time, and the rapid progress, as evidenced by the numerous orders lately received, would refer to the following testimonials, from Capt. W. Verran and from P. Pierce, of New York:—

London, August 9, 1853.

I take much pleasure in contributing to the many testimonials you possess as to the benefit you have conferred on the mining interest by your wonderful though simple invention—viz., the quartz crushing machine, the operation of which I have had the pleasure of witnessing, and examining its merits at the works of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, Rotherhithe. Being a miner of long experience, I could unhesitatingly recommend your machine to my mining friends, as the most perfect and economical that has been introduced to the public; and many mines that have been unproductive heretofore can now be made profitable by using your machines, owing to the rapidity with which it crushes the ore. WILLIAM VERRAN.

J. W. Cochran, Esq.

New York, February 24, 1853.

DEAR SIR, It gives me pleasure to say I have noticed the operations of your gold quartz crushing machine for several months past. I observe it has a rotatory and spinning motion, like the earth. The laws of nature and art are consulted and combined, accomplishing all the exigencies the times seem to require, and the improvements of the age demand. It is of great power and capacity, and with it old abandoned mines of various descriptions will be made valuable, and will be worked with success. Many iron ores so hard to smelt will now be worked with ease and profit. Every ironmaster in the land will need one, especially if they work the hard ores.

The granite hills of New England will be a source from which the farmers will supply and resuscitate their exhausted soil, until it will bring forth like the great alluvial bottoms of the west. The copper of Lake Superior and Texas, the gold of Australia, California, and Goiconda, as well as the silver of New Mexico and Potosi, will all pass through this wonderful machine.

Circumstances will compel its use, and time will develope its real value. I consider it of vast importance to the world, and the thousand and one uses to which it will be applied will ere long be seen and felt by all the civilised nations where gold, silver, copper, iron, or lead are known.—I am Sir, your obedient servant, P. PIERCE.

J. W. Cochran, Esq.

COCHRAN'S CRUSHING MACHINES.—The undersigned is now ready to receive TENDERS for the CASTING of from THIRTY to FIFTY of the above MACHINES, the weights varying from 10 to 30 tons, according to size.—Models can be seen, and other information obtained, by applying to W. J. Valentine, 32, Austinfriars, London.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POWERFUL QUARTZ CRUSHER yet invented is BAGGS'S STEAM STAMP, protected by a double patent. A small 4-horse engine will crush 30 tons of quartz or ore in 12 hours. The engine is complete in itself, and needs no separate steam-engine, or other motive power to keep it in action.—To be seen every day at 92, Blackfriars-road.

These stamping-engines are capable of CRUSHING BLOCKS A FOOT SQUARE.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some two hours.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly. I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TREFMAN.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.
THE ALMADEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Spain).
THE SAN FERNANDO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Carolina, Spain).

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING.—The VALUE of MINING PROPERTY OBTAINED at a SMALL OUTLAY by the HIRE of PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10-horse, 14-horse, 20-horse, 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, where they may be seen at work.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 166, Strand.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent CARRIAGE PAID.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, rail ways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.

PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

SUBDUE SMOKE, AND SAVE FUEL

TO MR. JOHN LEE STEVENS.

Ironworks, Burton-on-Trent, August, 8, 1853.

SIR,—We are very much pleased with the action of your "Patent Smokeless Furnace" on these premises, both as regards its prevention of smoke and its economy. We are now adapting the invention to other furnaces in Burton, where we feel confident it will be extensively used. We beg to congratulate you on the simplicity and effectiveness of your plan. THORNWILL AND WARHAM, Engineers.

Cliffonville Water-works and Brewery, August 8, 1853.

SIR,—I am perfectly satisfied with your patent smokeless furnaces, fitted up by your agent, Mr. Thomas Maw, engineer, Brighton, as it subdues successfully the annoyance from smoke hitherto caused by the use of very bituminous coals. As regards consumption of fuel, I find that the same quantity of coals, previously required for the water-works only, now produces steam enough for the engine thereof, and for the brewery also, being equal to a saving of one-fourth.

GEORGE GALLARD, Proprietor.

This invention is now in course of application at Billingsgate-market, for the City of London Corporation, and to the boilers and coppers of powder and paper mills, breweries, distilleries, water-works, &c., and generally to land and marine engines of every description.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. Francis Morton, at No. 10, North John-street, Liverpool, and No. 18, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, sole agent for those districts; and by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, No. 65, King William-street, City, London, where drawings and further testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

Now ready,

THREE CORNISH COMIC POEMS (Illustrative of Local Peculiarities), by I. T. TREGELLAS, called ROZZY PAUL and ZACKY MARTIN, the PERRAN CHERRYBEAM, and the ST. AGNES BEAR HUNT.

May be had of the principal booksellers, or of the author, at No. 80, Lemon-street, Truro, price 6d., or per post for 10 penny postage stamps.

Just published, price One Shilling.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION; being the Reprint of a Series of Papers, presenting the most Prominent and Important Practical Points in the Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of the Disease. By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D., Oxon, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Disease of the Lungs, &c.—London: Longman and Co.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

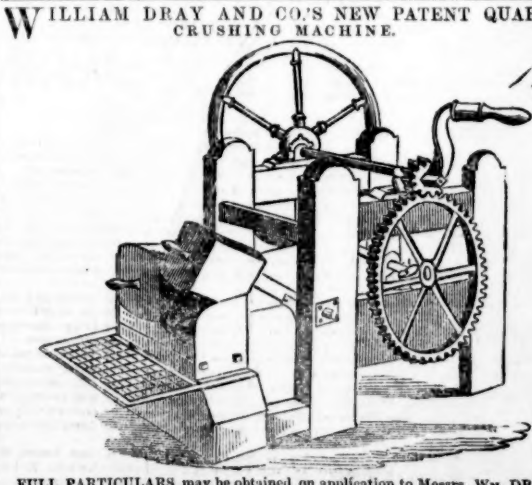
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Size-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun. Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S NEW PATENT QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.



FULL PARTICULARS may be obtained on application to Messrs. WM. DRAY & Co., Engineers, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£2 0⅞	20⅛ 21	£7 13 0	£9 13 0—July, 1853.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4¼		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	16⅛		11 15 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3⅛		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	6⅜	6⅜ 7	5 1 6	0 3 0—Aug., 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	126		750 0 0	— —May, 1849.
124	Boswoddin and Wheal Castle	—	—		5 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
240	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91½	400		257 15 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	4		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	86		221 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	21		—	— —
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	135	132	37 0 0	3 6 0—Aug., 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	1⅜		—	— —
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	400	341 0 0	10 0 0—July, 1853.
20000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1⅛		0 1 4	0 1 4—May, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	72½		863 4 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2⅛		0 6 6	0 1 6—April 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	105		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	135		233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67⅛		840 0 0	— —
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	230		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1200	Eyam Mining Company	—	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1853.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1⅜	4⅞	4⅜ ⅝	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		44 0 0	— —
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18		—	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¾	7	9¼	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2⅜	⅜ 1	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		161 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	12		1 7 6	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	14		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	20		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	4⅛	4⅛	1 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
20000	Lackamore (copper)	1	1⅜	⅞	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300		—	— —
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	11	12⅛	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	150		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	225		186 5 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	5		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	3½	3⅜	1 13 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1853.
5000	Milwr (lead), Flintshire	3	3⅜		0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17⅛	17⅛	8 11 6	0 10 6—July, 1853.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1⅜		0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	66		27 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22⅜	250		288 0 0	7 10 0—June, 1853.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150		245 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	10	9 10	2 6 0	0 5 0—July, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅜	14		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	—	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21⅜	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅜	35		20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
5200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1		0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2¼	225	227⅛	279 10 0	4 0 0—July, 1853.
9300	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	6		1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	155		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37⅜	250	255	226 5 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10¾		8 3 6	0 2 6—June, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10⅜	13	13	12 10 0	— —
4000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	5	2⅛	2⅛	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	8⅛	7⅛	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1¼	11⅛	11⅛ 12⅛	3 11 3	0 10 0—June, 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2⅜	2⅜	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6⅜	27		0 15 0	0 15 0—May, 1853.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	17⅛		102 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Trevisley and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	40		295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	110		35 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	250		36 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	7⅜		2 2 6	0 5 0—Mareh, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	245	245	221 5 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	45		18 0 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	10		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	630	630	430 0 0	20 0 0—Aug., 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	25	25	5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1200	1200	341 5 0	30 0 0—July, 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		3 13 8	— —March, 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8		0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	19		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	105		2359 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3¼	2⅛	2⅛	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	3		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	17	18	3 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	55		21 10 0	1 10 0—July, 1853.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5⅜	42	42½	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	375		110 13 0	15 0 0—Aug., 1853.
6400	Wheal Prockter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1⅛		0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅜	45	45	40 10 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	240	240	232 10 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅜	52		38 10 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	16	14⅜ 15	9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	60		21 8 0	1 10 0—July, 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.		Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14⅛	7⅛		3 10 0	0 15 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1⅜	1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	3¾		34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	150		135 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1853.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	44⅜		59 12 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	15	11		3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15¼	15	8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	9	8⅝ ⅝	0 13 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	1	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
50000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	¾ ⅝	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6⅜		4 17 6	0 7 6—June, 1853.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Germany	1	1⅜	1⅜ ⅝	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	3⅜	4	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	33½	33	21 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¾	4⅜	4⅜	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
73000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1⅛	1 1⅛
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	1⅞	1½ ⅞
6000	Barossa Range	1½	⅛	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	⅛	
120000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅛
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	3⅜	3⅛ ⅜
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	3½	2⅜	2⅜
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	1⅜	⅜ 1
80000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	1⅜	1⅜ ⅛
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	4⅜	3¾ 4
25000	Monarch Gold	—	⅜	⅜ ⅜
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2⅜	3 2⅜
104000	North British Australasian	1	1⅜	1⅛ ⅛
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	—	20 —
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	—	⅛	1⅛ 1 1⅛
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	—	⅛	⅛
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	—	⅛

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Aibion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5⅜	
4000	Alston Moor Mining Co., Cumb.	1	1	
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2	2⅜	
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2⅛	2⅛
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	28s. 6d.	1⅜	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	5	4⅝
4081	Ball swidden United	1	1⅛	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	10¾	15	13⅛
8300	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1⅛	1⅛
10000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	1⅜	1⅜
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1l. 19s.	1	
780	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	12	7	
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3l. 8s. 6d.	3⅛	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	30	24 26
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	4	3
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2⅜	⅜	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅛	⅜	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅜	⅜	
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3⅛	⅜	⅜
420	Badnick Consols (tin), Perran	1⅜	3⅛	3⅛
500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwich (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
4000	Cae-Gynog, Cardiganshire	⅜	1	
256	Crane and Bejawna, Camborne	25⅛	17⅛	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13⅜	35	
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20⅜	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2	1⅛	
6000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	11s. 6d.	⅜	
10000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	8	4	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	⅛	1	
3000	Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1⅜	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	4
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	
9907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	⅜	2	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£10	6	7
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1⅜	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	⅛	1	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3⅛	2⅜	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	⅛	1	
5000	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1⅜	
—	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£6	11	6
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅛	12	
128	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	—	145	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, p.)	⅜	⅜	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	37⅛	40
2560	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3	
6000	East Bosorn	⅛	⅛	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5⅜	
	(tin), Madron	1⅛	2⅛	
	ke Junc. (cop.)	1⅜	2⅜	
	ng (tin)	1	1⅜	
		1	2	
	Maude, Redruth	11⅛	3½	4
	lead), Beerferris	2⅜	1⅛	
	per), Redruth	13	35	
	dford, Tavistock	1⅜	2	
	rge, Walkhamp.	2⅜	5	
	ure, Perran	16	10	
	garet (tin, cop.)	5⅜	11	
	sell, Tavistock	2l. 11s.	5⅛	
	, Derbyshire	10	12⅜	
	(lead, copper)	5	5	
	fihangel-y-Croy	7	18	
	ad) Cumberland	12	45	
	aigiog (lead)	1	1⅜	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	6⅜	15	
20000	Tasean (lead), Ireland	⅛	⅛	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	8⅜	3⅜	
4800	Tees Side (lead), Camberland	1⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3⅜	4⅜	
12000	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅜	8	
10000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1⅜	2⅛	1
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	7⅜	
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1⅜	2⅜	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	5½	13	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 6	⅜	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1⅜	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	1⅜	3	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1⅜	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1⅜	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3⅜	3⅜	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1⅜	2⅛	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	3	
4000	Tyn-y-Worgiod (slate), Carnar.	4⅛	4	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	2	
3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	1⅜	1⅜ ⅜
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	⅛	1⅜	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan	⅛	3	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅜	20	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅜	14⅜	
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2⅜	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	142⅜	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	13	13
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	8	
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	4⅛	1⅜	1
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1⅜	1	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	⅛	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	17	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 3	2⅛	2⅛
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1⅜	1⅜
1024	West Wheal Darlington	£12 18	10	7⅛
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10⅛	15	15⅛
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅜	2	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32⅜	25	25
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	3	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	1⅛	
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	9	26	23⅛ 24
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1⅜	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6⅜	5	
2539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅛	7⅜	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	3⅛	5⅜	5⅜
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	6	9	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£7 9 0	7⅛	7⅛
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	25	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	2	4	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	7⅜	
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	⅛	⅜	
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3⅜	4	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 7 6	7	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	16⅛	4	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3⅛	⅜	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1⅜	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅛	⅜	⅜
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	10½	10½
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2	5	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	8½	8⅝	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1⅛	⅜	⅜
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4⅛	3	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	5⅜	12	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 19 7	5	5
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2⅛	1	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	1	1⅛	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	£2 5 6	3⅜	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	4⅜	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	10	9½ 10
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	11⅛	11⅛	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 13 9	10⅜	
1024	Wheal Squire (cop.), St. Erth	£6 12 2	2⅜	
1000	Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	£3 19 5	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1⅜	4⅛	
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1⅛	1⅜	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14⅜	15	15
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	3⅜	7	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1⅛	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10⅜	3⅜	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2⅜	⅜	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	10⅜	7	9
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	7l. 18s.	3	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1⅛	⅛	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	11s.	2	2
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	2⅜	4½	4½
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint)	4s.	1	
4096	Wood Mine	11s. 3d.	⅛	
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	6	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
2049	Anna Maria, Caradon	28s. 6d.	2
1024	Appledore, St. Ives	5⅛	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1	2
12000	Ballygoneen, Wicklow	1	2
9600	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead)	£1 2	⅜
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche	⅜	⅛
251	Berriow, Liskeard	3¼	1
1024	Birch Aller, Bridford	10	9¾
1800	Blisen Caylen (lead)	⅜	1
64	Black Burn, Aiston	16	17
5000	Bodcoll, S. Wales	16s. 6d.	1
1000	Bolling Well (cop.)	3	3
6000	Bolenowe	⅜	4
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—
1180	Bridford Consols	2¼	2⅜
20000	Britannia, Devon	£1 2	⅜
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	3	—
15000	Broomfield (cop.)	1	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5½	5
1000	Camborne Consols	—	50
1536	Caradon Vale, St. Ive	£4	1
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	⅛	⅜
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 3	1⅛
10000	Castle Slate Quarry	1	£1 3
1024	Cathedral	£4 3	2⅛
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.)	1	1⅜
6000	Caylan, North Wales	2	3
4422	CefnGwyn, Cardigan	£1 6 6	1
1248	Christow (sil.-lead)	4½	7
1024	Churchstoke, Salop	15s. 6d.	⅜
20000	Classadaugh, Ireland	1	1⅜
12800	Clew Bay, Mayo	1	4
5000	Clive, Glamorgan	2¼	2⅜
30000	Clive United	1	1⅜
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	⅜	2
5000	Combmartin Consols	6s.	⅛
5000	Coniston United	⅛	2
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	1
256	Copper Hill	—	135
1024	Cornwall So. Tamar	2s.	1
100	Coychurch	2½	3
6400	Crow Hill, St. Steph.	1	3
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Cons.	1	1
5000	Devon Consols North	2⅜	1
2048	Devon Consols West	1⅜	1⅜
5000	Devon United	1	1⅜
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	1
1500	Ditto (10s.)	⅜	⅛
8000	Dinas Great Copper	⅜	1⅛
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	⅜
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	4
12000	Dyssurnant (slate)	1	2⅜
60000	East Annagh	⅛	⅛
5000	East Black Craig	⅜	1⅜
1024	E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	7
128	E. Carn Brea, Redruth	4	2⅛
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	1⅛	2½
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1⅜	10
6000	East Herland	⅛	⅛
10000	East Polgooth (tin)	1	1
50000	East Onslow	⅜	⅜
128	East Tremayne	5½	12½
1024	East Uny Consols	1⅜	3
1024	East Wheal Fortune	2	2
2048	East Wheal Josiah	1⅜	⅜
1000	East Wheal Reeth	3⅜	1⅛
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 1	1⅛
1000	East White Grit	18s. 6d.	4
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	£1 13 0	1⅜
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virt.	£1 2	1
24000	Fox Tor, Altarnun	1	1⅛
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines	1⅛	3
—	Fursdon Manor	1	1
4000	Gawton United	1⅜	1⅜
6000	Gellirheivin, Cardigan	1	3
24000	Glenaulin & Carivi'Deen	½	⅜
10000	Golden Mile (lead)	4